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16 JULY 1986

USSR Report

POLITICAL AND SOCIOLOGICAL AFFAIRS

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PARTY AND STATE AFFAIRS

REPORT ON GROSSU SPEECH TO MSSR PARTY PLENUM

Kishinev SOVETSKAYA MOLDAVIYA in Russian 10 Apr 86 pp 2-3

[Report on speech by S.K. Grossu at MSSR Communist Party CC Plenum on 5 April 1986: "Readjustment: An Extremely Important Reserve for Acceleration"]

[Text] Comrades!

Our party and the entire Soviet people are living today under the powerful, truly revolutionary influence of the 27th CPSU Congress. The congress was held at a turning point in the life of the nation and of the modern world as a whole. It explained the times in which we live, extensively, in the Leninist manner, and worked out a realistic, thoroughly considered program of action, which organically combines the grandness of the party's goals, the realistic nature of its capabilities, and its plans with the hopes and aspirations of every individual.

The Central Committee's Political Report, which was presented by General Secretary of the CPSU Central Committee M.S. Gorbachev, was the focus of attention at the congress. This standing party document, imbued with a spirit of innovation and representing a model creative approach to problems of the contemporary era, embodies our party's theoretical wisdom, its political realism and its orientation to the future, the flexibility of its organizational forms and the practical tenor and specific nature of the actions worked out by the party.

The conclusions, the party's assessment and positions, based on principle, with respect to domestic and foreign policy problems, and the entire mood of the congress fully reflected the most profound vital interests of the Soviet people, the socialist commonwealth and the entire progressive world community. They met with a fervent response in the heart of every Soviet person, in all honorable people on earth. Our people accepted the congress decisions as their own and approve of them. They express their complete faith in the party and their readiness to work persistently, creatively and with initiative for the glory of the homeland.

The main political outcome of the 27th CPSU Congress was the line toward accelerated social and economic development of the nation and the strengthening of peace on earth, which it accepted and ratified. Acceleration, as the Political Report noted, is primarily a matter of increasing rates of economic growth. It is more than just this, however. It essentially involves a new quality of growth:

intensification of production in every way possible, based on scientific and technical progress, the structural reorganization of the economy, the use of effective forms of management and organization of labor and the provision of labor incentives.

We know that during the quarter of a century which has passed since the CPSU adopted the 3rd party Program at the 22nd CPSU Congress, the Soviet people, by implementing the plans of their vanguard, have achieved impressive successes in the economy, in culture and in their social life. In the '70s, however, difficulties began to grow in the national economy, rates of economic growth fell markedly, effectiveness indices deteriorated, and a gap developed between the public's needs and the production level achieved.

Growth rates for national income and public labor productivity began to slow down also in our republic during this period. Growth of production volumes was achieved mainly by means of new construction, by enlarging the pool of machine tools and equipment, creating new jobs and drawing upon additional material resources.

At city and rayon report-and-election party conferences and at the 16th Congress of the Moldavian Communist Party the republic aktiv exposed problems and accumulated shortcomings and drew conclusions--the first, but based on principle--from the "lessons of the truth." This gave impetus to the search for effective measures to overcome a serious lag in the economy and to improve party management of the national economy and culture, and helped to increase the labor enthusiasm of the masses and the responsibility of the cadres.

And here are the first concrete results: the quarterly plan for volume of industrial output was fulfilled by 103.5 percent, and 71 million rubles worth of products were turned out over and above the plan. The sales plan was fulfilled by 102.2 percent, the labor productivity plan by 102.9 percent. The quarterly plan for sales of all types of livestock products to the state was fulfilled: 12 percent more meat, 7 percent more milk and 5 percent more eggs were sold than during the corresponding period last year.

We should not overemphasize the indicators which we have achieved, however. Furthermore, many enterprises and farms have not coped with their production plans and assignments. Ahead lies the entire 12th Five-Year Plan, a plan which, as defined at the 27th CPSU Congress, is expected to be an important phase of profound qualitative changes in the nation's economic and social development and to place that development onto a new and higher path.

Acceleration of scientific and technical progress is the main means of implementing the large-scale tasks outlined by the party, a fact stressed at the June 1985 conference in the CPSU Central Committee and reaffirmed at the party congress. The urgency of the national economy's technical reequipment is dictated by the fact that worn-out fixed capital in many branches and at many enterprises in the republic is being replaced very slowly. The average annual removal factor for obsolete equipment was 2.1 percent during the 11th Five-Year Plan. This is one third the level which could provide the necessary national economic effectiveness.

The low level of technical equipment of many machine-building enterprises, which have for a number of reasons found themselves on the sideline, figuratively speaking, of scientific and technical progress, is a matter of special concern.

Many enterprises in light and local industry urgently need technical reequipment.

We know that technical progress cannot be achieved without progress in science. New tasks are being advanced for science today. They stem from the need to accelerate reconstruction of the national economy. In this respect, we have to say definitely that questions pertaining to the creation of the material and technical base for science are being resolved poorly in the republic. Many sectors of the national economy, including machine-building, light industry and the processing industry, land reclamation, construction, power engineering, transportation and communications, have a weak scientific and experimental-production base or even none at all. Such collectives as those of the Automatic Control Systems Planning and Design Office, the branch of the All-Union Scientific Research Institute of Current Sources and others are housed in makeshift quarters lacking the elementary conditions necessary for normal work.

The republic's Gosplan makes poor use of the scientific capability of the VUZs and does not have an adequate mechanism for accomplishing this. The Ministry of Higher and Secondary Specialized Education is doing a poor job of dealing with these matters and that of strengthening science's material base. Instead of achieving their technical resolution, Minister V.A. Kerdvarenko sends various kinds of memoranda to the Moldavian Communist Party CC, informing it of the existing situation. He is apparently counting on others to resolve all of these problems for him.

We need not only to strengthen the base for the existing scientific institutions in the republic, but also to enlarge the network of these institutions. There is an objective need for this. This applies particularly to industry, in which we have practically no large association whose production is integrated with a scientific institution within a single scientific-production complex. The task of improving the entire practical process of implementing recommendations from science is no less important.

Speaking of scientific and technical progress, we cannot ignore yet another very important problem: the fact that the training of cadres of scientific and technical intelligentsia and workers for the mass technical occupations is lagging behind the growth of the scientific production capability. At the present time only 10 percent of the doctors and candidates of science are in the technical science fields. The Polytechnic Institute imeni S. Lazo is meeting less than half of machine-building's need for specialists in many fields. Not a single machine-building tekhnikum has been established in the republic in 20 years, even though the number of industrial-production personnel at branch enterprises has doubled. Only 15 percent of the total number of additional workers needed by the enterprises are being trained at vocational and technical schools.

Enough time has now elapsed since the republic conference on questions of scientific and technical progress. Good measures have been worked out at all levels. The situation is being improved very slowly, however. Not all of the leaders of ministries, departments and enterprises derived the proper conclusions from the criticism expressed at the conference, and there is no evidence of a universal

and radical change in attitude toward the development of science and technology and the adoption of innovations. The departments of the Moldavian Communist Party CC, the party organs and the republic's Council of Ministers should increase their demandingness of directors and specialists for implementation of the plans outlined for accelerating scientific and technical progress. Everything new and progressive should even now be providing a large return.

The uniqueness of the 12th Five-Year Plan lies in the fact that the national economy is to be reequipped on a new scientific and technical basis while simultaneously increasing our rate of advance. Our republic's economy has considerable reserves. Improving the use of existing production capacities is one of them. In a number of places they are far from fully utilized. The indicator is only 1.01 at the Beltsy Electrical Engineering Plant and 1.02 at the Electrofarfor plant in Bendery.

The situation with respect to the mastery of new capacities is no better. Only 56 percent of the rated capacity has been achieved at the Kishinev Food Equipment Plant, and the figure is only 43 percent at the Kagul Trellis Support Plant. This means that we are being shorted by tens of millions of rubles worth of output.

Republic ministries and departments, party and soviet organs must make a thorough study at literally every enterprise to determine the causes of poor utilization of existing capacities and those being placed into operation, outline and implement measures to rectify the totally abnormal situation which has developed in this area at a number of places.

Considerable reserves for accelerating the economy's growth rate lie in the strict observance of plan and contractual discipline and in the enhancement of smoothness and regularity in the operations. The Moldavgidromash Association fulfilled 44 percent of its meat production program during the last 5 days of February, and the tractor plant fulfilled 46 percent of its program during that period. This apparently did not disturb S.M. Aspidov and V.G. Chirkov, the directors of the enterprises. The situation remained practically unchanged in March: 41 and 33 percent respectively of the monthly production programs were fulfilled during the last 5 days of the month.

The specific portion of manual labor is still great in our economy, and the matter of reducing it is still basically only being discussed. The portion of manual labor in industry is being reduced by less than 1 percent per year. At the Beltsy Electric Light Fixture Plant (V.I. Lagerev, director; T.M. Leylikh, secretary of the party organization), 39 percent of the workers are engaged in manual labor, and this figure has remained unchanged during the past 3 years. I could cite many such facts.

What is the matter? It is not just a lack of the more modern machinery which mechanizes man's labor, although this factor is very important and no one plans to downplay it. The trouble is that the engineering services of many enterprises do not demonstrate proper initiative and do practically nothing to replace manual labor even where this would be possible with available personnel and equipment.

We must activate to the maximum possible degree also that reserve for accelerating economic growth which lies in intensifying conservation and thrift. The speaker

criticized enterprises and organizations of the former Kolkhozstroy Production Association and the republic's Ministry of Land Reclamation and Water Resources, Ministry of Consumer Services and Ministry of Motor Transport, which did not meet their targets for conservation of materials, fuel and energy under the 11th Five-Year Plan. Nor did Gossnab, the State Committee for the Supply of Petroleum Products, the Main Administration of Power and Electrification or Gosplan exercise effective control to see that they were properly utilized in the national economy.

Considerable work has been and continues to be done in the republic to implement party instructions to do everything possible to improve product quality. The target for the first 3 months of this year for the output of items of the highest quality was exceeded by 4.8 percent. However, the production volume for these items was 12 percent below the level for the corresponding period of last year due to the fact that the Emblem of Quality was withdrawn from our T-70S tractor. In order to reach the planned level this year, a level which will make it possible to double the output of items in the highest quality category by 1990, we must increase their average monthly output 1.5-fold over that achieved during the first 2 months. This is a very heavy assignment, and its accomplishment will require total mobilization of all our capabilities.

The poor quality of many types of consumer goods is a source of particular concern to the Moldavian Communist Party CC. A total of 6 million rubles worth of these products were returned to light industry enterprises last year, and local industry received 252 notifications of defects.

For more years than one the workers have complained about the quality of the footwear produced by the Zorile Association. There are many causes, but perhaps the main factor is production's low level of technical equipment. More than 30 percent of its equipment has been in use longer than 10 years, and more than 40 percent of the work is performed manually. The situation is even worse in the leather association, the main supplier of leather goods for the footwear enterprises. During the 12th Five-Year Plan it is planned to remodel the leather association and to replace the basic production equipment at the Zorile Association. The Ministry of Light Industry (G.M. Zhitnyuk, minister) has no more important a task in this subbranch than to ensure the active resolution of questions pertaining to the reequipment of footwear and leather enterprises on a new technical basis.

The 27th CPSU Congress defined the task of providing the nation with a complete supply of food as a priority. A considerable amount of work has been done since the May 1982 Plenum of the CPSU Central Committee to develop the material and technical base for agriculture and related branches. The economies of the kolkhozes and sovkhozes, interfarm and processing enterprises has been strengthened, and the productivity of the fields and farms has increased.

Agriculture's lag is being overcome slowly, however. We need a determined breakthrough in the agrarian sector in order to improve the food supply for the population under the 12th Five-Year Plan. In order to achieve this goal, we must first of all enhance effectiveness in the use of the production capability created in the APK [Agroindustrial Complex] and to concentrate personnel and equipment in the most important areas, those ensuring a guaranteed output.

It must be said today that the resources accumulated in the republic are not producing the proper results throughout. Individual farms are simply increasing the quantity of the means of production and doing almost nothing to increase the rate at which they pay for themselves. The power-worker ration grew 1.4-fold during the years of the 11th Five-Year Plan on the Put k kommunizmu Kolkhoz in Kantemirskiy Rayon (I.D. Boyeshtyanu, chairman), while its gross output fell 15 percent below the level for the 10th Five-Year Plan. In Chernenkovskiy Rayon (M.I. Krushelinskiy, first secretary) the capital provision level increased 1.7-fold under the 11th Five-Year Plan, while gross output remained at the level of the 10th.

The lag in production output behind the growth of the material and equipment base is due mainly to the fact that measures for adopting the achievements of science, technology and progressive experience are carried out at a low level on many farms and are not backed up with proper production and labor organization.

Take such an area of scientific and technical progress in agriculture as the intensive technologies, which have an enormous effect. Last year far from all of the area was cultivated with the new methods. Only 74-88 percent of the corn crop was worked with the intensive cultivation methods in Dondyushanskiy and Dumbravenskiy rayons; only 56-59 percent of the sunflower crop in Suvorovskiy and Chernenkovskiy rayons; and the technology was used on only half of the sugar beet crop in Kamenskiy and Rezinskiy rayons. Yields for these crops in those rayons were far below the republic average.

Many farms deviate significantly from the requirements for the intensive technologies, and this reduces their enormous effectiveness to naught. Average annual yields of less than 25 quintals of grain per hectare were obtained on 17 percent of the republic farms during the past five-year period. A drastic change must be made particularly in the organization of grain production on precisely these farms. This is where the efforts of the party raykoms and the RAPO [rayon agroindustrial associations] must be directed in order to significantly increase the productivity of the grain fields and to overcome the lag which has been permitted to develop in grain production.

The speaker stressed the fact that Moldavia's corn fields constitute a powerful reserve for increasing the production of grain forage. This year we must initiate a campaign among the machine operators in corn production to obtain at least 50 quintals of dry corn and 250 quintals of silage in the waxy ripeness stage from each hectare of commercial crop area.

Speaking of the need to derive a serious lesson from the last five-year plan, when 49 farms obtained less than 150 quintals of sugar beets per hectare, he directed the attention of A.N. Sangeli and other first secretaries of the party raykoms in beet producing rayons to the fact that they have still not fully realized the damage done to the branch by the inaction of the cadres or how far it has fallen technically, technologically and socially not only behind the demands of the times, but also below the level which it achieved in the past. The speaker said that we need to launch an extensive campaign to obtain at least 300 quintals of tubers per hectare on each beet farm. This year must be a turning point in the branch.

The task of raising an average of 1.5 million tons of vegetables per year cannot be accomplished without adopting new cultivation technologies, concentrating production and switching entirely to large-scale vegetable production. The branch's material and technical base must be strengthened. Among other things, the development of hotbed and hothouse farming must be accelerated.

Intensive fruit cultivation needs considerably more attention. Scientists and specialists with the Kodru Scientific Production Association (A.V. Vylku, general director) are not doing enough to develop modern orchard-tending systems, to develop progressive technologies for producing fruit, particularly the pit-containing species, or to develop methods of irrigating and protecting the crop. Sovkhozes in this association produce low-quality fruit tree seedlings for which there is no demand.

The republic's agro-industry must work out and implement additional steps to accelerate intensification of the branch and to enhance its effectiveness. Under the 12th Five-Year Plan we need to steadily increase the productivity of the orchards and increase their yield to 130 quintals per hectare by 1990.

Today, we have to speak once again of the fact that the production capability in animal husbandry is being inadequately utilized. This particularly pertains to the intensive technologies. The demands set forth in the CPSU Central Committee's decree on the report on this matter by the Moldavian Communist Party CC have not been completely fulfilled. The capacities of interfarm livestock enterprises are not operating with a full load, and many of them have not reached their rated capacity. Daily livestock weight gains are low at beef production enterprises in Oknitskiy Rayon (V.L. Chumak, chairman; A.I. Zhelemilav, secretary of the party organization) and at pork production enterprises in Bondyushanskiy Rayon (N.I. Korolenko, chairman; P.T. Onolskaya, secretary of the party organization).

The main way to resolve the meat problem is to increase the productivity of the animals. When livestock raising is conducted effectively, it results in average daily weight gains of 800 grams and a selling weight of 550-600 kilograms for cattle which are fattened.

There is a great deal of painstaking work to be done in order to improve and achieve maximum utilization of the dairy herd's genetic potential. It will not be an easy matter to achieve the level of 4,000 kg for milk yields by the end of the five-year plan. We need to unite into a single whole the efforts of the scientists and specialists and all the workers on the commercial dairy farms.

The rayon agroindustrial associations and the farm directors must effect a breakthrough in the provision of animal husbandry with high-quality, nutritionally balanced feed. Two tasks have to be accomplished in this area. The first involves drastically increasing the output of feed per unit of land by intensifying feed production, and the second consists in drastically improving the feed quality by increasing the production of plant protein and strictly observing the technology for placing the feed into special storage facilities.

Improving the quality of agricultural products and reducing losses during the harvesting, transporting, storing and processing are an extremely important source

for supplementing food stocks. Farms in Dondyushanskiy, Ryshkanskiy and Dumbravenskiy rayons did not take proper steps to improve grain quality in 1985. The specific portion of valuable and strong wheat sold by them was two thirds below the republic average.

The farms suffer large losses from selling the state livestock of below-average weight, low-weight calves and culled cows, from fattening hogs too long and from selling substandard poultry to the meat combine. A total of 47 percent of the calves procured in 1985 were delivered at an average weight of 330 kilograms. Glodyanskiy, Dondyushanskiy and Ryshkanskiy rayons sold particularly large numbers of low-weight calves. We also have achievements which are totally different, however: this year Floreshtskiy Rayon livestock raisers are selling young animals at a live weight of 650 kilograms, and this provides them with good additional profits.

A large amount of the product is lost during the processing of the agricultural raw materials. The campaign against losses in agriculture and in the processing industry is an extremely important national economic task and an important area of party work. The party raykoms and the primary party organizations must make strict demands of the cadres with respect to establishing order at all enterprises, on all kolkhozes and sovkhozes, assess all instances of squandering of state and cooperative kolkhoz funds from a standpoint of principle, and erect a solid barrier against inferior products, against losses, theft and spoilage of stocks.

A new management agency, Gosagroprom [State Agro-Industrial Committee], is expected to play a large role in the successful implementation of the Food Program. It needs to begin effective work universally and immediately to prevent repetition of the old malady of management by paperwork and by phone, conduct a determined campaign against bureaucracy, devote its main attention to the lagging farms and provide them with specific practical assistance, universally establish an innovative and creative approach and real economic self-sufficiency, implement competently and purposefully the programs developed in the republic for intensifying production in all the leading branches of the agroindustrial complex, and assure the fulfillment of all plans and state assignments.

A lag in capital construction in our republic has become a serious problem. Some leaders in the construction departments attempt to justify the failure to fulfill plans for contract jobs by saying that they do not conform to the capacities of the construction organizations. They also sometimes keep a rein on certain secretaries of party committees. What can we say about this? First of all, experience has shown that the construction organizations are not meeting the standards for capacity utilization. The main trouble is poor organizational work by the ministries and party committees with respect to the timely and complete mastery of available capacities.

This is true of all construction, including housing construction. During the past five-year plan republic housing construction capacities were increased 1.5-fold, but they were utilized at a level of only 68 percent. The figure was even lower, 66 percent, within the Ministry of Construction. There was a shortfall of 150,000 square meters of housing due to this factor alone. Only 69 percent of the capacity of DSK[Housing Construction Combine]-1 is being utilized through the

fault of L.I. Latinskiy, combine director, and Minister N.I. Uzun and to poor control on the part of the Kishinev party gorkom. As a result, Kishinev lost the opportunity to acquire an additional 63,000 square meters of housing last year.

The party gorkoms and raykoms, the leaders of ministries and departments and the city and rayon ispolkoms need to be more active in deciding questions with respect to expanding and utilizing the capacities of construction organizations. Housing construction must be converted to 2-year planning, and the possibilities of industrial housing construction and aggressive forms of production organization must be utilized more fully. Along with expanding housing construction, including the enlistment of the people's means, we need to accelerate the accomplishment of capital repairs on existing housing and the remodeling of old communal apartments into single-family apartments.

The scattering of funds is a serious obstacle to the enhancement of construction effectiveness. We presently have around 2,800 projects under construction simultaneously, and more than 850 new projects have been included in the plan.

As you know, the 27th congress assigned us the task of converting to the planning of construction and its accomplishment on the basis of standard periods, beginning in 1987. In the light of this, the republic's Gosplan and the leaders of the ministries and departments must effect a sweeping readjustment. It must be done now. After giving it careful thought, we must determine which projects we can omit for now, determine which ones can be put on hold. This is not an easy matter. It is even painful in a number of cases, but we have to do it.

In the pursuit of volume, construction organizations frequently perform only that part of the work which is to their advantage. Drawn-out construction periods result. In our republic this has occurred with facilities for the Ministry of Higher and Secondary Specialized Education and the Academy of Sciences: the 1985 plans were fulfilled by only 41-77 percent for these projects. The newspaper SOVETSKAYA MOLDAVIYA has justifiably criticized the Ministry of Construction for failure to complete a building for the philology department at the university and an academic building at the Beltsy Pedagogical Institute. The Central Committee Bureau has supported this criticism and plans to review the matter within the near future.

The 27th CPSU Congress assigned us the task of resolving capital construction problems on an urgent basis. It would seem that all of the cadres understand this task, but the situation at many construction sites indicates that proper steps are being taken far from everywhere to ensure that the congress' demands are carried out. Only 91 percent of the total capital investments have been applied in the republic as a whole during the past 3 months, and the figure is only 45-74 percent for the Ministry of Culture, the Ministry of Communications, the State Committee for Cinematography and the State Committee for Publishing Houses, Printing Plants, and the Book Trade. With overall fulfillment of the republic's 3-month program of contract jobs at 105 percent, four trusts of the republic's Ministry of Construction and six trusts of the Agropromstroy (Agro-Industrial Construction Administration?) fulfilled their plans by only 77-96 percent. We cannot continue to accept the slow rates of construction. The Council of Ministers and the construction ministries and departments must improve all elements of capital construction and particularly its organization.

The speaker went on to say that the new tasks cannot be accomplished without a thorough restructuring of the management system, without converting to economic management methods, creating an integral, effective and flexible system of control, and improving the work of the planning and the financial and credit agencies.

The republic's Gosplan system does not adequately study the processes occurring in the economy, commits serious errors, takes a routine approach for defining priorities and does not exercise effective control over the fulfillment of state plans and assignments. While spending a great deal of time considering matters which should be handled by the appropriate ministries, departments, city and rayon ispolkoms, workers with the central planning agency devote little attention to major problems, long-range planning and the conduct of an efficient structural policy. The republic's Gosplan should alter its work style to conform to the demands set forth at the party congress and focus its efforts on accomplishing the strategic task of acceleration and on the achievement of radical changes in the republic's development.

Speaking of deficiencies in the performance of the financial and banking agencies, the speaker stressed the fact that they must create economic conditions in the economy which actively contribute to the containment of costs in the development of production and the enhancement of its effectiveness. They need to do less hiding behind all sorts of instructions and statutes which have long since become obsolete, and take an earnest and creative approach to the resolution of current problems without waiting for orders from above.

A great deal has been said about the need to introduce economic self-sufficiency in the operations of enterprises, organizations, shops, sections and brigades. There has been no fundamental improvement in this area, however. The enterprise reports frequently include data on an allegedly high percentage of workers involved in such brigades, but inspections show that real economic self-sufficiency has not been adopted in many of them. The report from the administration of the Elektroapparatura plant in Bendery lists 21 economically self-sufficient brigades at that enterprise, whereas only six teams actually meet the specifications. We must resolutely eliminate this practice. It is akin to delusion. Brigades operating on the basis of complete economic self-sufficiency are needed in reality, and not just on paper.

The 27th CPSU Congress set forth the demand that we take a new look at the further development of the social sphere and make a full assessment of its increasing importance. Social policy tasks were given concrete embodiment in the Main Directions. They orient all branches without exception to a greater degree than before toward the production of consumer goods and the development of the service sphere. In accordance with the comprehensive program, our republic is to increase the output of nonfood products by 37 percent under the 12th Five-Year Plan.

Today, it needs to be said in a spirit of complete rejection that the generally good, average republic data for fulfillment of the quarterly consumer goods production plan conceal 39 enterprises which did not fulfill it. They include the Elektromash plant in Tiraspol, the Alfa television plant in Kishinev, the Moldav-kabel plant in Bendery, the Krikovo Mine Association, the Strasheny Construction Materials Plant, the Glodyany, Teleneshty and Komrat forestry establishments and the Kishinev Mirror Factory.

Light industry's performance has deteriorated this year. Local industry is also working at an inadequate pace. The leaders of these branches should thoroughly look into the causes of the lag by a number of enterprises, rapidly eliminate them and strengthen their ties with trade. More precisely, they should operate according to orders from trade. The party committees, including the Central Committee, must help the workers in these branches to resolve the problems facing them. This is a matter of paramount importance.

The republic's Ministry of Consumer Services is not meeting the workers' increased demand for services. Serious criticism has been leveled at Minister V.M. Yunkin more than once, but he is proceeding slowly in reorganizing the branch's operations to conform to the new management principles.

A certain advance has occurred in the operation of trade, but possibilities in this area are poorly utilized. Less than 3 percent of the vegetables raised by the population are taken by organizations of the M SSR Union of Consumers' Societies.

Resolution of the problem of providing the republic's population with an uninterrupted supply of all essential goods, particularly food products, is directly dependent upon the implementation of the Food Program and the comprehensive program for developing consumer goods production and the services sphere: the greater the output of products, the better the population will be provided with them. It is no less important, however, to protect those goods which have been produced and have entered the trade system against mismanagement and theft. Our situation is clearly not good in this respect. An inspection by the USSR People's Control Committee showed that the M SSR Union of Consumers' Societies and Chairman P.D. Kostin have not taken the steps necessary to carry out repeated instructions from the party and the government for the careful and thrifty handling of socialist property and are not holding leaders of the rayon organizations responsible for the authenticity of the report figures. As a result, these figures are ordinarily understated.

Protection and improvement of the people's health were named as a matter of prime importance at the 27th CPSU Congress. The Moldavian Communist Party CC and the republic's government have worked out a comprehensive, long-term program for building up the material and technical base of general health facilities in the rural area. It is being carried out poorly, however. The situation which has developed needs to be rectified as rapidly as possible. This must be done primarily by V.A. Ryabchich and V.A. Protsenko, first deputy chairmen of the republic Agroprom [Agro-Industrial Committee], because the greatest lag was experienced by the departments, now abolished, which they headed. We need to take fuller advantage of Agroprom's capabilities for resolving this problem. We also expect greater effectiveness and initiative in this matter from the Collegium of the Ministry of Health, from Minister K.A. Draganyuk personally and from other ministries and departments, as well as from the ispolkoms of local soviets and the directors of enterprises and organizations.

The current phase, a phase of qualitative reform of the society, requires that the party and every party organization make a new effort and demonstrate principle in the assessment of their own performance, their efficiency and selflessness. Today, we need to see that every party organization struggles actively to implement

decisions coming out of the 27th CPSU Congress, that it exists in a climate of renewal of work forms and methods and not permit idle shop talk and political chatter to be substituted for the work.

The recent report-and-election campaign demonstrated that in general the republic party organization possesses everything necessary for this: a concerned and demanding attitude toward the work of the elective organs on the part of the Communists, a self-critical approach to what has been accomplished, a serious raising of questions and Bolshevik unwillingness to compromise. More than 150,000 critical statements, suggestions and requests pertaining to a broad range of issues were made during the discussion of the accountability reports at the meetings and conferences. Unfortunately, their implementation is not underway universally. Measures had not even been worked out for implementing them in Gos-agroprom at the end of February, for example.

If there are no measures, then perhaps there is vital practical work? Things are not all good in this respect either. At the Tiraspol city party conference the former Minister of the Fruit and Vegetable Industry was specifically criticized for the fact that a raw material zone had not been assigned to the experimental plant. The matter was ignored in the response received by the party gorkom. There was approximately the same kind of response to a comment made at the Glodany party conference about deficiencies in the construction of social, cultural and personal service facilities for workers in the canning industry.

The party committees and primary party organizations must set the example in taking an earnest approach to the handling of criticism. Many critical comments were made about their work style. A readjustment is now underway. Many party gorkoms and raykoms and primary party organizations, guided by the decree passed by the CPSU Central Committee on the report from the Moldavian Communist Party CC, are improving their work style and their methods of party management of economic and cultural development. The old ways are still making themselves felt, however. The paperwork continues to multiply to the detriment of organizing vital action. Under the last five-year plan the republic's Communist Party CC passed 11 decrees on matters of developing land reclamation and improving the use of the improved land, including three since the promulgation of the CPSU Central Committee's decree on Moldavia, but the reclamation plans have not been fulfilled and the effectiveness of irrigated farming is poor.

The elimination of excesses in organizing party-political measures and the work of collective-decision-making bodies, and the habit of convening conferences for every occasion is proceeding slowly. Management bodies and management leaders are particularly guilty of this.

We must completely eliminate formalism and the habit of drowning vital action in empty and useless, roundabout verbal strife. We need universally to develop a new approach to the work, to make it vital and productive.

The accomplishment of the task of accelerating the Soviet society's development requires an unceasing struggle for a pure and honorable image on the part of the party member. Certain party organizations force the growth of party ranks and are not properly demanding with respect to new members. In 1985, for example, 12 percent of those accepted as candidate members of the CPSU in the Floreshtskiy

Rayon party organization dropped out or were expelled for various reasons, for example, and the figures were 11 and 10 percent respectively for Kaushanskiy and Nisporenskiy rayons. This is more than double the average for the Moldavian Communist Party. The press reported on cases of individuals being accepted into the party without any discussion at party meetings or party committee sessions and without a decision on the matter by the Central Committee Bureau in the party organization of the Kolkhoz imeni Suvorov in Chadyr-Lungskiy Rayon.

The fact that a superficial approach is taken to the screening of individuals for membership in the CPSU is also indicated by more than just isolated cases in which recently accepted members find themselves standing trial. This has occurred in Rybnitskiy, Starshenskiy, Grigiopoliskiy, Sovetskiy and other rayons.

The readjustment and the establishment of a serious and efficient work style in all elements and at all levels depends to a crucial degree upon the cadres. The times urgently call for a thorough and personal study of the composition of the cadres, taking the new demands into account, for a determination of whether a worker can actually perform the qualitatively new tasks in his assigned section. We need to root out and resolutely rid ourselves of those who talk about a readjustment but actually only make a pretext of effecting one.

We have not completely rid ourselves of enterprise and farm directors who engage in padding and deception. Here are a few recent such incidents. Since the beginning of the year the Mayak Kolkhoz in Oknitskiy Rayon (V.A. Kozlovskiy, chairman) has understated the number of cows it has and padded the milk figures by 39.5 tons. Padding has been revealed at the Faleshty Machine-Building Plant (V.G. Ilyushin, director), at Branch No. 3 of the Kishinevtrans Production Association (G.P. Aftimechuk, director) and at a number of other enterprises, farms and organizations.

At the 16th Congress of the Moldavian Communist Party a party assessment was made of negative elements in the performance of certain workers. Today, we repeat once again that the Central Committee Bureau will continue to hold rigidly to its line of resolutely purifying the party ranks of all those who compromise the title of Communist and will conduct a relentless campaign against individuals who violate the laws and deviate from the requirements contained in the CPSU Charter. At the same time, we shall reward in every way people who are honest, intolerant of deficiencies, self-critical and capable of thinking creatively and acting on their own, people who have their own opinion and boldly accept the full measure of responsibility for their assigned job.

The party committees must drastically change how they prepare and work with the reserve. This applies also to the Council of Ministers, the ministries and departments. We must put an end once and for all to the harmful practice of deciding personnel questions behind closed doors, within a limited group. The Central Committee obviously needs to take steps to establish the institution of substitutes in party, soviet and management agencies as one means of creating a cadre reserve.

Monitoring and the verification of performance constitute an extremely important area of party work. We still have many shortcomings in this extensive and important work. One of them is a lack of proper coordination of the verification checks. Because of this, they are conducted by various agencies dozens of times or even more at the same enterprises and in the same organizations.

We need to thoroughly develop criticism and self-criticism. Absolutely everything must fall within the sphere of criticism. "The party does not and must not have organizations," the Central Committee's Political Report states, "which are outside of control and protected from criticism: it does not have and must not have leaders who are isolated from party responsibility." V.I. Dobynda, former Administrator of Affairs in the Council of Ministers, committed illegal acts for a long time, taking advantage of the lack of control by the leadership and the primary party organization of the republic's Council of Ministers and remaining outside the range of criticism. Becoming convinced of his own infallibility and exclusiveness, he began to manifest tactlessness and arrogance, to treat workers in the system with rudeness, abuse his service position, flout the principles for selecting cadres, and commit gross violations and excesses in the construction of buildings and installations for the Administration of Affairs in the Council of Ministers.

We are still making poor use of criticism as a means of preventing or correcting errors. With respect to criticism from below, it has not touched the leaders of the party gorkoms and raykoms for years. The buro and the secretaries of the party raykom were not criticized once in 103 speeches made in the past 2 years at plenums and meetings of the aktiv of the Ryshkanskiy Rayon party organization, although there are numerous shortcomings in their work. The situation is similar in the Beltsy city party organization and the Grigoriopolskiy and Floreshtskiy rayon organizations.

We must strive to see that unhampered comradely criticism becomes an organic part of our work and our everyday life as a part of the natural state of the society and of every collective, and that it is conducted with extensive publicity, the starting point for a psychological readjustment in the cadres. The truth and publicity should go side by side.

We know that the congress devoted a great deal of attention to problems having to do with improving the political system, further democratizing the society and intensifying the people's socialist self-government. It pointed out the importance of making the work of the soviets of people's deputies at all levels more and more serious, efficient and systematic. The party gorkoms and raykoms must improve the level of party supervision of the soviet agencies and strive to see that the soviets of people's deputies persistently improve the substance and style of their work and exercise their constitutional rights and authority more fully. More concern must be shown for improving the work of the people's control agencies and for taking fuller advantage of possibilities for intensifying verification of performance in all areas of economic and cultural development.

The times demand that the republic's trade unions be drawn more and more actively into management. They do not always demonstrate enough militant purposefulness by far. The M SSR Trade Unions Council and the branch trade union committees need to significantly step up their efforts to accelerate scientific and technical progress, develop socialist competition and strengthen discipline, show greater concern for the interests of the workers and take a more active part in the implementation of the entire social policy.

The party considers it essential to further increase the Komsomol's role within the system of socialist self-government by the people. In the light of this we

must take a close look at the nature of our shortcomings in the republic Komsomol. Party, soviet and management workers should consider it their duty to constantly communicate with the youth and meet frequently with the Komsomol aktiv. In Floreshtskiy, Rezinskiy, Vulkaneshtskiy and Glodyanskiv rayons every third report-and-election Komsomol meeting was not attended by the secretaries of the party organizations, and one out of two was not attended by the directors of farms and enterprises.

The party organizations must enhance the role of the labor collectives and the activeness of every worker in the effort to eliminate shortcomings, abuses and various deviations from our legal and moral standards. They should simultaneously work persistently to increase the responsibility of the cadres in the law enforcement and other agencies dealing with the practical application of the laws and the protection of law and order, socialist property and the lawful interests of Soviet citizens.

The realities of the contemporary internal international work, the speaker underscored, demand a determined restructuring of the ideological work, which is frequently seriously hampered by the "wholesale" approach, routine functioning and the inability, and sometimes a disinclination, on the part of the cadres to depart from the beaten path.

The party Central Committee has specified the priority tasks and worked out recommendations for organizing the study of 27th party congress documents and materials and for explaining them to the broad masses of workers, using all the means of party-political work. The chronic deficiencies of academicism, scholasticism and a superficial approach to the study of the materials are being repeated in the implementation of the CPSU Central Committee's directions in Kalarashskiy, Leovskiy, Rezinskiy and other rayons, however.

A more critical look needs to be taken also at the performance of our lecture corps. It is a large one, but the workers are not satisfied with either the quality of the lectures or the subject matter. Propaganda in the form of lectures is poorly organized in Faleshtskiy, Glodyanskiy, Grigoriopolskiy, Chadyr-Lungskiy and Nisporenskiy rayons. The fact that two thirds of the republic's scholars essentially present no lectures to the workers is also a source of concern.

The times demand a fundamental readjustment of the style and methods of ideological education work. It should be designed for the specific individual and respond to his concerns, moods and interests to the maximum degree possible. In fact, however, this work is sometimes oriented toward mass measures and is conducted in the same way for those who have correct convictions and strong communist morality, and those who truly need to be persistently educated.

The multifaceted tasks involved in acceleration require further intensification of research by the social scientists. They sometimes fail to study with adequate depth and thoroughness the problems of the Moldavian people's historical past and are not always properly consistent in revealing the class positions of thinkers of the pre-Soviet period.

The republic's Academy of Sciences, Ministry of Higher and Secondary Specialized Education and State Committee for Publishing Houses, Printing Plants, and the Book

Trade must step up their control over the quality of the scientific product and prevent a departure from the basic party positions in the interpretation of events and the merits of figures out of the past. The academic institutions should do everything possible to develop those trends in the study of social development which come out of the practical work and return to it enriched with profound general conclusions and sensible recommendations.

The labor and legal education needs to be further improved. In many places it is ineffective and is conducted on a formal basis, without taking into account the possibilities which were opened up when the law on the labor collectives went into effect. Many steps were taken last year to strengthen discipline, organization and order, and to combat drunkenness. This work has been permitted to proceed on its own in a number of places, however. The rayon commission for combatting drunkenness and alcoholism is inactive in Bessarabskiy Rayon (N.D. Yanush, ray-ispolkom chairman), for example. And this is not surprising: six of its eight members left a long time ago. This work is performed poorly in Sorokskiy and Orgeyevskiy rayons. We need to universally increase our efforts to eliminate drunkenness and alcoholism. There must be no indulgences in this matter.

In recent years the CPSU Central Committee has taken important steps toward the creation system of continuous education. Reform of the general education and the vocational school has been started throughout. A formal approach is taken to the resolution of this problem at a number of places in the republic, however. In Leovskiy, Chadyr-Lungskiy, Vulkaneshtskiy, Kriulyanskiy, Novoanenskiy and certain other rayons, plans were made for providing schooling for all 6-year-olds, without creating the necessary facilities or providing the schools with teachers. The Ministry of Education is doing little to give new substance to the teaching process or to improve the schooling. The Scientific Research Institute of Pedagogics, which is under its authority, is expected to make a considerably greater contribution in this matter. It is therefore all the more difficult to understand the fact that Minister D.G. Zidu has not met with the collectives of his co-workers once over a period of many years.

Deficiencies in the performance of the higher school are being eliminated slowly. The increase in the output of specialists is not matched by the necessary improvement in their training. Only 8 percent of the theses defended for diplomas at the Polytechnical Institute in the past 2 years have been applied at republic enterprises. Gosplan and the Ministry of Higher and Secondary Specialized Education are doing little to study the needs of the branches for cadres, and the latter are in turn showing little interest in the resolution of these problems.

Our dynamic times demand a significant intensification of the creative arts. With respect to literature and art, this involves the creation of highly artistic works which instil good spiritual and moral qualities in the Soviet people. The people expect from the writers, composers, artists and motion-picture producers, talented works imbued with a spirit of party-mindedness and national character, works capable of enriching the society's spiritual life and bearing the truth of life.

A significant feature of the ideological work at the contemporary stage lies in the fact that it is being conducted in a situation of extremely acute confrontation between the world of socialism and that of capitalism. We need to intensify

the counterpropaganda orientation of the ideological educational work and to aggressively combat bourgeois ideology and morality, the anti-Soviet provocations and ideological diversions of imperialism and attempts to use religion for anti-socialist purposes.

The mass media have an enormous role in all of the matters which we are discussing today. The large-scale and novel nature of the matters facing us demand greater vigor, efficiency and flexibility, keenness and output from them. The main thing today, M.S. Gorbachev stressed in a meeting with leaders of the mass information and propaganda media, is to conduct a frank and direct discussion in the press, on television and radio about ways to implement decisions coming out of the 27th CPSU Congress.

The appeal made at the closing of the congress "to convert the energy of plans into the energy of concrete action" was received by our people as a mandate to actively enter into the struggle to improve the Soviet society and to implement the plans presented at the party congress. And plans for the five-year period and for the first year have a special place in that struggle. Today, the speaker said in conclusion, there is no more important a task than that of assuring the fulfillment of state plans and assignments by every enterprise, farm, city and rayon, by every branch. This is the essence of the party's specific demands of the labor collectives and of party, soviet and management agencies.

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PARTY AND STATE AFFAIRS

MOLDAVIAN SECOND SECRETARY ON CRITICISM POLICY

Kishinev SOVETSKAYA MOLDAVIYA in Russian 11 Apr 86 p 3

[Article by V. I. Smirnov, second secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Moldavia: "The Point of Departure of Reorganization"]

[Text] More than a month has passed since the time when the 27th CPSU Congress completed its work in Moscow. But those 10 days, which attracted the attention of the entire world and convincingly demonstrated the unity of the party and the people, have not paled in the memory. Today, perhaps, we have realized even better yet the revolutionary spirit of the Political Report of the CPSU Central Committee, presented by comrade M. S. Gorbachev, the depth of the theoretical elaboration and sharpness of the formulation of the problems of the decisive acceleration of the economic and social development of the country, we have understood still better how necessary the honest and courageous voice of truth was which sounded from the platform of the congress.

In the hall of the Kremlin Palace of Congresses during those days we had to ponder more than once the fact that, had we talked less about success and achievements during the preceding years, we would not have to talk in such sharp and serious terms now about many shortcomings and imperfections. True, publicity, criticism and self-criticism are the most important condition of overcoming them in good time.

As was underscored in the Political Report of the CPSU Central Committee, "the question of the expansion of publicity is fundamental for us. This is a political question. Without publicity, there is and there cannot be democratism, political creativity of the masses, and their participation in administration. This, if you like, is the guarantee of a public [gosudarstvennyy] attitude, one permeated with the feeling of responsibility, toward the cause of tens of millions of workers, kolkhoz workers, and members of the intelligentsia, the point of departure of the psychological reorientation [perestroyka] of our cadres."

The delegates of the congress constantly experienced reliable feedback. Everything that was spoken from its platform was extensively discussed among the people. More than 250,000 letters were addressed to the congress. Working together with other delegates in the secretariat of the 27th CPSU Congress and analyzing the mail, I constantly felt enormous respect for, and confidence in, the party of the people who had turned to the congress. It ought to be underscored that in the majority of cases the letters were not about personal

problems, but contained additions, observations, and suggestions in regard to the documents that were discussed at the congress; people above all raised socially significant questions.

In every one of us the deepest conviction grew up that the Political Report of the CPSU Central Committee, the Basic Directions of the Economic and Social Development of the USSR for the Years 1986-1990 and for the Period to the Year 2000, and the new edition of the Program of the CPSU are completely supported by the people, and supported as documents which are deeply realized to be born of the present-day situation, which are uniquely correct and practically feasible. What is more, it cannot be otherwise: All of the decisions of the congress are aimed at the satisfaction of the basic interests of the Soviet people.

But today it is very important to understand: In order for them to turn out to have fruitful results, as M. S. Gorbachev emphasized at the meeting in Tolyatti, "enormous work and the persistent struggle of every collective and every Soviet person . . ." is necessary.

A good initiative is needed--like the one that came into being, for example, at the Volga Automobile Plant, many of whose workers during their free time are undertaking to help construct social, cultural and consumer projects. We believe, incidentally, that it should and will be supported in the republic.

Today an utmost honest attitude toward one's work and one's tasks is necessary. Some people, however, while welcoming reorganization in words, in reality try to preserve everything in its previous form. It is necessary to fight against such "simulators" urgently and consistently.

With special acuteness, the party is now confronted with questions of quality in its most diverse aspects: Production, services, management and work in general. Quality is the focus and indicator of scientific-technical progress. To accelerate scientific-technical progress means to attain the accelerated achievement of high quality indicators. As a whole, we are talking now about the quality of life, which would announce itself not only in the shop or store, but also in public transport, in the theater hall, and in the reception room of an institution.

Bad work has one very harmful quality: It infects, it provokes lack of culture, defective output in production, a devil-may-care attitude, and a boorish attitude toward people. On the other hand, craftsmanship, impeccable professionalism, and work noted for genuinely high quality have a remarkable distinguishing feature--to create around them an atmosphere of culture and respect for the human being, to become the catalyst for competence, a businesslike approach, and concentrated conscientiousness and benevolence.

To underscore this is especially important because, having taking upon ourselves the solution of large-scale and new tasks, we only become still more interdependent now; to no small degree, the normal operation of entire enterprises and labor collectives, the well-being of many people depend on the precise work of every link and every person. The high consciousness, by everybody, of his responsibility and public duty, and the criticalness of self-assessments are necessary.

This is why, in transferring the demands of the 27th CPSU Congress to the plane of practical activity, the gorkoms and raykoms of the party and the primary party organizations must constantly improve the system of work in regard to the development of criticism and self-criticism.

Thanks to the atmosphere of an attentive attitude toward criticism that has now been created, the communists and those not affiliated with a party increasingly boldly intrude into all spheres of public life, realistically assess the successes that have been attained, the possibilities and difficulties, and make their suggestions in regard to the improvement of the activity of industrial and agricultural enterprises, cultural institutions, and public organizations.

This is also indicated by the more demanding examination of the questions connected with the fulfillment of plan tasks at party, workers' and kolkhoz meetings, party conferences, and meetings of the aktiv.

However, it would be incorrect to think that the general favorable environment in the country automatically guarantees the general development of criticism and self-criticism. Very much depends on the concrete environment in the party organization and the microclimate in the collective.

Without a doubt, the level of criticism and self-criticism at the local level depends, above all, on how self-critically the higher party committee approaches its work. In its time, large failures in work, official abuses, and criminal actions of various sorts were permitted in the Glodyanskiy Raykom.

All of this has become a serious lesson and much has changed here--the plans for the work of the *buro* of the party raykom and its departments, for example, without fail call for an analysis of the criticism and self-criticism pronounced in the primary party organizations. Reports by secretaries on the realization of critical observations and suggestions of communists are regularly heard .

A great deal in this direction is being done in the Nisporenskiy, Faleshtskiy, and Novoanenskiy rayons, in order to correct the negative consequences of direct violations of party principles of work with cadres that have created an environment of non-exactingness and subservience and have given rise to various sorts of abuses. Party committees are making an effort so that every person coming forward with concrete observations and proposals is convinced that they meet with understanding and approval and will be realized in practice.

Party and public support of observations and proposals strengthen in every communist and in every citizen the consciousness of the boss of the country, the conviction that any derelictions and violations will be overcome.

The latest report and election campaign in the party organizations is characterized by great critical heating-up--a campaign which reflected the positive processes taking place in the republic. About 60 percent of the communists of the republic organization took part in the discussion of the reports at meetings and conferences, and they made more than 150,000 critical observations and proposals in regard to the broadest range of questions. This is significantly more than during previous report and election campaigns. This very

rich material of collective reason makes it possible to determine precisely the points of the application of forces and to outline concrete ways to improve the quality of all organizational and ideological-educational work and all activity in regard to the mobilization of the workers for the successful solution of the key economic and social tasks.

An attitude of interest toward the proposals of the communists took shape in the collectives of the Kishinev Vibropribor [Oscillator Instrument], Mikroprovod [Microwire], and Signal plants, the Bendery Moldavkabel [Moldavian Cable] Plant, the Tiraspol Plant for Casting Machines imeni S. M. Kirov, the Beltsy Production Association imeni V. I. Lenin, and others. The ideas and opinions of communists expressed during the reports and elections are already working for the five-year plan and are yielding a perceptible result.

However, many ministries and departments in their practical activity regarding the realization of critical observations and suggestions have not been able to reorganize themselves and are not conducting a persistent struggle for the improvement of the style and methods of management of their sector in accordance with the political directions of the April (1985) Plenum of the CPSU Central Committee.

Frequently the answers by the party committees from the republic organs contain unnecessary detailed elaboration of production methods, but the solution of the problems raised meanwhile is planned for the remote future. For example, in response to an observation about the necessity of reducing manual labor at the Grigoriopol Canning Factory, the first deputy chairman of the State Agro-Industrial Committee of the Moldavian SSR, V. Ryabchin, in particular, reported that the cleaning of cabbage is done manually in the country and abroad and cabbage shredders are used to cut it. About the main thing--not so definitely: In the 12th Five-Year Plan, the necessary equipment will be put into the plan for the plant in accordance with his request.

In response to observations about the necessity of providing the PMK-81 [Mobile Mechanized Column-81] of Lazovskiy Rayon with technological transport, voiced by the participants of the rayon party conference, the deputy chairman of the State Agro-Industrial Committee, V. Yarutin, reported that "instructions have been issued to strengthen control and the demand of the managers of ATB-3 [Motor Transport Base-3]" and promised that "the measures to improve the transport service of construction workers will be reviewed. . . ."

In response to the fundamental formulation, by delegates of the Kotskaya, Chadyr-Lungskaya, Bessarabskaya, and Ryshkanskaya party conferences, of the question of the acceleration of the construction of a number of projects, the party raykoms received a formal reply from the Ministry of Housing and Municipal Services, which did not indicate any concrete measures in regard to the realization of the critical observation and a specified date of implementation, but reported already known information about what means have been directed into the projects indicated in the speeches during preceding years and how they have been assimilated. Unfortunately, even up to now the ministries frequently shift the solution of the questions that have been formulated to local party organs. This is indicated by many answers to criticism and suggestions from the Ministry of Construction, the Moldavian Union of Consumer Cooperatives, the State Agro-Industrial Committee, the Administration of the Moldavian Railway, the Ministry

of Light Industry, the Ministry of Motor Highways, and others. So then, in the majority of ministries and departments, a clear-cut system of work with critical observations has still not been arranged, there is no constant control, no information about measures being taken, and the realization of the constructive proposals made at the 16th Congress of the Communist Party of Moldavia has practically not begun.

On the other hand, in the course of checking, it became clear that even some party committees (the Kishinevskiy and Beltskiy gorkoms, the Bessarabskiy, Kamenskiy, Ryshkanskiy, Kotovskiy, Brichanskiy, Kutuzovskiy and other party raykoms) did not show an effective interest in the information of the ministries and departments about the observations addressed to them, and this had a negative effect on their timely and quality implementation. Other raykoms, for example, the Teleneshtskiy and Nisporenskiy raykoms and some others, themselves do not conduct the work in regard to the practical realization of proposals and critical observations in a sufficiently organized manner. And in a whole series of primary party organizations they limited themselves only to the composition of measures for their implementation, they do not listen to the economic managers about what they are doing in regard to the speeches of the communists, and they make poor use of the possibility of the commission for the control of the activity of the administration. Frequently the circle of people involved in control and checking is also narrow.

Effective assistance to party organizations in the critical understanding of what has been attained is provided by the letters and statements of communists and people not affiliated with the party. The period of reorganization and the breaking of views and conceptions that have become settled revealed the high civil qualities of people, their active and vitally important position. The workers are proposing to be maximally severe in the demand of those who inflict losses on the economy and damage morality. In a number of letters from Bender, Belts, Sorok, Nisporenskiy, Novoanenskiy, Glodyanskiy, Chadyr-Lungskiy and other rayons, there were reports about gaps in the work of labor collectives, and anxiety was expressed that some managers, while in words standing up for the improvement of the forms and methods of work, continue to act in accordance with the old models, do not always manifest the proper self-criticism and exactingness in regard to subordinates, and put up a weak fight against formalism and bureaucratism.

Many letters from Tiraspol, Bender, Belts, Rybnitsa, Lenovskiy, Komratskiy, and Slobodzeyskiy rayons are permeated with a concern about the further increase of labor productivity and the increase of responsibility for economy, thrift, and production quality.

The tenacity of various sorts of abuses, as the authors of many letters emphasize, is explained by the fact that persons who have not proved themselves in their previous work frequently are promoted to new leading posts. It ought to be said that precisely on the basis of an analysis of the letters and signals from workers the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Moldavia took measures in 1985 in regard to the normalization of the environment in the collectives of the Ministry of Viticulture and Winemaking, the State Committee for Material and Technical Supply, the State Committee for Supervision of Safe Working Practices in Industry and for Mine Supervision, the State Committee for

Cinematography, and a number of other departments.

In many letters, suggestions were made to increase the activeness of the primary party organizations, the procuracy, and the trade union committees, the duty of which is not to leave without attention a single case of the illegal dismissal of workers, to achieve broad publicity of measures aimed at the strengthening of discipline and order. The decrees of the Secretariat and the Bureau of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Moldavia "On Cases of the Violation of Party Principles of Reacting to Critical Statements of the Press, Letters and Complaints of the Workers in Oknitskiy Rayon" adopted in this connection found appropriate support and warm approval in the republic.

I would like to draw the attention of the party committees to the fact that letters in regard to housing questions continue to occupy the greatest share. The local Soviets of People's Deputies and the trade union committees are doing a poor job of implementing control over the observance of the established order for granting housing premises, are timid in involving the community and labor collectives in this work. This is why cases of the violation of housing legislation and cases of abuse in the distribution of apartments are still frequent.

All of this is especially intolerable today. Any indulgence of the violators, as recent "experience" shows, may lead to the complete degeneration of cadres. D. Tulbu, the former chairman of the Kotovskiy Gorispolkom, in his time began with, as it were, small violations, then he began to take bribes for the illegal allotment of apartments; for a bribe of 700 rubles, received from the leader of a local community of Seventh Day Adventists, he permitted the sectarians the construction of a new prayer house in circumvention of the established procedure.

The data of the analysis of this group of letters were utilized in the preparation of the matter in the Bureau of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Moldavia "On Cases of Gross Violations of the Established Procedure for the Distribution of Housing Space and the Allotment of Parcels of Land for Individual Construction in the Republic".

Criticism and self-criticism in the Leninist party in its essence has nothing in common with fault-finding. It is thoroughly and consistently effective. We admitted criticism not for criticism, Lenin pointed out, but in order to come away with the correct decision. The CPSU has constantly maintained such an attitude toward criticism--an attitude to it as a most important initial factor for a subsequent action. And today one of the main ideas of the 27th CPSU Congress consists in attaching maximum effectiveness to criticism.

The efficacy of criticism and self-criticism is the higher the more decisively a stop is put to aspirations to evade it, to veil the shortcomings and obstacles that are coming to light, and to paint over mistakes. "In the party," said M. S. Gorbachev, "there are and must not be organizations outside control that are closed to criticism, there are and there must not be executives who are protected against party responsibility." This provision went into the new edition of the Program of the CPSU.

The party resolutely condemns those who try to explain the failure to fulfill plan tasks and their omissions in organizational and educational work on the

basis of "objective" reasons, who manifest bureaucratic conceit and arrogance, and have an intolerant attitude toward criticism. Persons who are guilty of the suppression of criticism and persecution for it, in accordance with the By-laws of the Party, are called to strict account before the party, up to and including exclusion from the ranks of the CPSU. The party regards it as the duty of its organizations, the state organs and our press to guard and protect the good name of people who come forward with criticism based on principles and to stop any attempts to portray them as "quarrelsome".

The attitude toward criticism and the ability to perceive it correctly and to take a critical approach to one's own work serve as the touchstone of the ideological maturity of communists and executives--first of all, as a sign of the political and moral health of any organization.

The cultivation of a correct attitude toward criticism and irreconcilability toward any and all violations of socialist principles and shortcomings is one of the constant tasks of the party organizations and all communists. From the party member, adherence to principle and courage in the struggle against negative phenomena are demanded. And on the other hand--the ability to value the observations of people, to encourage the objective analysis of work and the ability to respond to criticism through the deed and the adoption of the necessary measures.

Today the party emphasizes: We not only set grandiose goals, we must learn to attain them with other methods, resolutely pointing to embellishments, deception, considerations of regimental honor or any other which prevent seeing the real situation. Now, as never before, the word, signature and position of an executive must guarantee only the truth. Without it, it is impossible to work, to conduct a correct and comprehensive considered socio-economic policy.

The conclusion of the party congress is the same for all: We need a little more light, a little more truth about the state of affairs in the industries, in the regions, and in every smallest sector. This is precisely why a tireless struggle against showiness, sensation, and any sort of embellishment is necessary.

Where people deviate from these demands even by one iota, new mistakes and errors are inevitable, and with our scope of affairs this may lead to enormous losses. Unfortunately, an objective and critical analysis of the materials and checks of the state of accounting of state accounting and reporting discipline in the national economy of the republic indicate the fact that in this important sphere of management and administration the reorganization for the better is being implemented slowly. Many negative phenomena condemned by the party have not been eliminated.

If the total number of distortions of accounting data for the republic decreased during the second six months of 1985 by comparison with the same period for 1984, the ratio of inflated reporting and concealments increased in trade, in transportation, in consumer service enterprises, in industry, and in the sovkhozes. Because of the lack of proper control on the part of the state organs and party organizations, the demands in regard to the putting into operation of completed construction projects are being violated as before. After

the report on their introduction, there frequently remain a large volume of incomplete work and significant imperfections which prevent their normal operation.

Already during the current year, the organs of people's control conducted a check in the farms and exposed the inflated reporting of milk and the overstating of the productivity of cows, the concealment from accounting of dairy cattle and the increase of calves. Violations in the accounting of the number of cows and the production of milk were discovered in every fifth out of 504 kolkhozes and sovkhozes that were checked.

In the Pobeda Inter-farm enterprise for the raising of heifers of Kaushanskiy Rayon, for example, 43 cows were concealed from the account. In the Beltskiy Sovkhoz of Lazovskiy Rayon, more than 30 tons of milk were obtained in the fourth quarter of the past year from unaccounted cows, which made it possible to "improve" the indicators of the productivity of the basic herd.

Analogous violations were exposed also in farms of Kalarashskiy, Suvorovskiy, Grigoriopolskiy, Nisporenskiy, Oknitskiy, and Kantemirskiy rayons.

But, you see, they could not be if they had mastered the method of critical analysis more courageously in the appropriate ministries and departments, as the times require it, if they had lent an attentive ear to the signals and suggestions coming from the workers, if they had been in the labor collectives, and if they would know their cadres better. So that behind inflated reporting and deception are not only violations on the part of direct perpetrators, but also the worthless old style of work of some links of management.

About what sort of knowledge of the real state of affairs, for example, can one be talking if the negative phenomena have become so implanted in the system of the Ministry of Consumer Services that they have, apparently, got used to them and consider them to be in the order of things. During 1983-1985, in 24 rayon production administrations of the ministry, inflated reporting of consumer services was repeatedly revealed; moreover, in the Vulkaneshtskiy, Ryshkanskiy, Oknitskiy and other rayon production associations such cases were established repeatedly.

A certain share of the fault for the flaw in the practice of the presentation of reports and the information of higher organs lies also with the local party committees and workers of the party apparatus. You see, one-sided and superficial illumination of the situation in the city, rayon, or village, lack of self-criticism, and show still frequently in their own information make themselves felt in statements at plenums, meetings of the aktivs, and party meetings.

As was noted, for example, at the Plenum of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Moldavia, during the last 2 years, in 103 speeches at plenums and meetings of the aktiv of the Ryshkanskaya Party Organization, the *buro* and the secretaries of the party raykom were not criticized once, although there are quite a few shortcomings in their work.

If the material losses from inflated reports and the obtaining of illegal bonuses can still somehow be calculated and to some degree be compensated, then

how calculate and correct the moral damage because of the actions of those who love to join the ranks of outstanding workers. "Fake" production, "paper" tons of milk and meat corrupt people and give rise to permissiveness in regard to everything and double book-keeping. We must always remind the party committees of this, especially where the inflated reports have not yet been eliminated and are not decreasing (and their share increased, for example, in the farms of Vulkaneshtskiy and Grigoriopolskiy rayons).

No information can be embarrassing if it is objective and honest in terms of the party spirit. Now, when the decisions of the 27th CPSU Congress and the new edition of the Program of the CPSU have been adopted and when changes in the By-laws of the Party have been introduced, it is especially important to create in every party organization an atmosphere that would completely exclude nonobjective assessments, self-glorification, and showiness, and would open up scope for criticism and self-criticism, especially criticism from below.

The press, radio and television play an important role in the development of criticism and self-criticism, the guarantee of publicity and objectivity of the information of the workers. The Central Committee sees in them the instrument of creation, the spokesman of the all-party point of view, which is irreconcilable with departmentalism and regionalism. And everything that in their statements is dictated by considerations of principle and the interests of improving the enterprise will be supported by the party in the future as well.

The other day, the Second Plenum of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Moldavia took place, which discussed the question of the results of the work of the 27th CPSU Congress and the tasks of the republic party organization in regard to the fulfillment of its decisions. Having analyzed the state of affairs thoroughly and comprehensively, the plenum noted, in particular, that in the management of the economy of the republic the proper reorganization has still not taken place and that not all cadres have realized to the end the demands of the party concerning the elimination of obstacles in the path of scientific-technical progress and the guarantee of cardinal, revolutionary advances in all its directions. The task was set to aim the organizational, political and educational activity at the mobilization of communists and all workers for the unconditional fulfillment of the decisions of the 27th CPSU Congress. The plenum approved the organizational and political measures of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Moldavia in regard to the fulfillment of the decisions of the 27th CPSU Congress and the 16th Congress of the Communist Party of Moldavia.

The results of the 27th CPSU Congress and its tasks in the light of its decisions will now have to be discussed by all city and rayon party committees and by every primary party organization. And here I would once again like to recall: An atmosphere of adherence to principle and of truth, of the strict and self-critical analysis of what has been done, and of a serious and constructive discussion about concrete reserves and concrete ways of improving the work--here is the only correct point of departure for the reorganization of all of our work in the spirit of the demands of the 27th CPSU Congress, a reorganization which, let us say honestly, we still only have to develop properly.

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PARTY AND STATE AFFAIRS

BSSR SUPREME SOVIET CRITICIZES REPUBLIC'S INDUSTRIAL PERFORMANCE

Minsk SOVETSKAYA BELORUSSIYA in Russian 1 May 86 p 1

[Article from BELTA: "In the Presidium of the Belorussian SSR Supreme Soviet"]

[Text] A routine meeting of the Presidium of the BSSR Supreme Soviet, presided over by G. S. Tarazovich, chairman of the Presidium of the BSSR Supreme Soviet, took place on 30 April, 1986.

The Presidium discussed the matter of the results of the consideration of the proposals and comments made by the permanent commissions and deputies of the BSSR Supreme Soviet at the second session of the republic's Supreme Soviet during the discussion of the plan and budget for 1986. M. V. Kovalev, chairman of the BSSR Council of Ministers, presented a report.

It was noted that the BSSR Council of Ministers, Gosplan, the republic's ministries, state committees and departments, the oblasts' executive committees and the Minsk City Soviet were, on the whole, implementing measures for the realization of the proposals and comments set forth in the resolutions of the commissions and supported by the deputies at the session. A number of the comments and proposals were taken into consideration in amendments to the plan and a special government resolution was adopted on several of them.

At the same time, Gosplan, several ministries, state committees, departments and local soviets of the republic did not take the necessary measures for the implementation of the proposals and comments of the permanent commissions and the deputies and have made poor use of existing resources and opportunities for increasing production efficiency.

Gosplan, the ministries and the departments have not fully ensured completion of the planned tasks for the production of public consumption goods and for the rendering of paid-for personal services to associations, enterprises and organizations at the levels established by the republic's overall program for the production of goods and services. Not all enterprises and organizations everywhere are coordinating these tasks with the local soviets.

They are not adopting the necessary measures for the realization of the proposals and comments of the permanent commissions and the deputies on the matters of the development of the material base for the republic's local industry, of

the base for housing construction, especially for the construction of rural housing, and of the further improvement of the medical, trade, municipal, cultural and personal services for the populace.

In an adopted resolution the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet directed the BSSR Council of Ministers to increase demands on Gosplan, the ministries, state committees and departments, the oblasts' executive committee of the Minsk City Soviet for fulfillment of the plan tasks and socialist obligations for 1986, for increasing the efficiency and quality of work, for the acceleration of scientific and technical progress, for the conservation of resources and for the strengthening of state and management discipline.

Gosplan was directed to give to the ministries, departments, enterprises and organizations, in accordance with the republic's overall plan for the development of the production of public consumption goods and of the sphere of services, tasks with regards to the volumes and growth rates of goods production and service rendering.

It was recommended to the permanent commissions of the Supreme Soviet that they strengthen control over the implementation by the republic's ministries, state committees, departments and local soviets of practical measures for ensuring fulfillment of the plan tasks for 1986 and the realization of the proposals and comments made by the permanent commissions and supported by the deputies at the second session of the Belorussian SSR Supreme Soviet.

At the meeting the matter of the work of the Belorussian SSR People's Control Committee for 1985 was also examined. M. I. Lagir, chairman of the BSSR People's Control Committee, presented a report.

The activities of the committee and its local organs in 1985 were concentrated on the realization of the tasks established by the April (1985) Plenum of the CPSU Central Committee on the conducting of checks on the fulfillment of party directives, laws and state decisions with regards to state, economic, social and cultural building.

At the same time the work of the People's Control Committee and its local organs does still not completely meet the requirements of the 27th CPSU Congress and the 30th Belorussian CP Congress. The several checks being made by the republic's people's control organs do not exert any substantial influence over the state of affairs in the ministries, departments, enterprises, kolkhozes, organizations and institutions. Frequently the task of uncovering the deficiencies comes to the forefront, but the work on eliminating the derelictions and the reasons which generate them remains outside the field of activities of the people's control organs. The effectiveness of the measures taken by the people's control organs is reduced by the lack of proper publicity and information for the labor collectives and the general populace regarding the exposed deficiencies and dereliction in work and the punishment of the guilty parties.

The Presidium of the BSSR Supreme Soviet directed the Belorussian People's Control Committee to concentrate the efforts of its organs on the important problems of sectorial and intersectorial nature, which exert definitive influence

on the acceleration of the economy's rate of development. The people's control committees, groups and posts should be more active in influencing the elaboration, checking and execution of decisions and in promoting the development of the people's socialist self-government. In the course of the impending accounts and elections the further strengthening of the people's control committees, groups and posts should be ensured through the election of personnel for them made up of principled and activist workers, kolkhoz workers and professional workers. There should be constant improvement of the work style, forms and methods of the people's control committees, groups and posts and intensification of the preventive nature and the publicizing of controls.

Participants in the discussion of the matters on the agenda included N. N. Slyunkov, first secretary of the Belorussian CP Central Committee and candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo, V. A. Mikulich, deputy chairman of the Presidium of the BSSR Supreme Soviet, G. N. Vecherko, a department chief of the Belorussian CP Central Committee, and the following members of the Presidium of the BSSR Supreme Soviet: S. S. Ling, V. A. Pechennikov, N. I. Rosh, V. P. Platonov and P. Ye. Panchenko.

12752

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16 July 1986

PARTY AND STATE AFFAIRS

VOLGOGRAD PLENUM REVEALS PARTY LEADERSHIP PROBLEMS

Moscow PARTIYNAYA ZHIZN in Russian (signed to press 8 Apr 86), No 8, Apr 86 pp 24-27

[Article by V. Galin: "To Reinforce What Has Been Accomplished, To Achieve Better Results"]

[Text] At the plenum of the Volgograd Party Obkom which was held to discuss the results of the 27th CPSU Congress and the tasks of the oblast party organization with regard to implementation of its decisions, particular attention was devoted to problems pertaining to acceleration of the oblast's rates of economic and social development. Both the main speaker, V. Kalashnikov, first secretary of this CPSU obkom, and those who spoke during the discussion period noted that since the April (1985) CPSU Central Committee Plenum a great deal has been done in the oblast to improve organization and order. A more businesslike approach and higher standards have been introduced in the operations of party committees and organizations. And, as a result, people's labor and social activism has increased noticeably. Growth rates for industrial production and labor production have exceeded those for last year, and quarterly plans for purchases of milk and meat have been fulfilled ahead of schedule.

Progress has been made. But, as was noted at the plenum, present reserves are by no means being fully utilized. The industrial figures achieved are still lower than those in the majority of regions within the Volga Region. Our enterprises were only able to complete 97.9 percent of the plan for contract shipments. Although work proceeded at a relatively rapid pace, the plan for capital construction during the first two months of this year remained unfulfilled. One of the reasons for this, said the main speaker, is the fact that some party committees have not been persistent with regard to realization of plans, have not asked enough of the heads of associations and enterprises, kolkhozes and sovkhozes; these have attempted to transfer the responsibility for renovation and construction of their own projects onto the shoulders of contract organizations. Also, they have done virtually no work to expand construction on the basis of a method of operation using organizations' own resources and have not utilized the opportunities offered by the collective contract. At the plenum serious complaints on this score were directed at the party's Krasnoarmeyskiy Raykom and its first secretary, A. Panasenko.

Increased economic efficiency must be achieved not only through renovation of industrial potential. At the plenum it was underscored that so far insufficient use has been made of reserves which are right at hand and which do not require large outlays of capital. Many enterprises are working at half capacity, equipment is standing idle, and the coefficient of turnover is low. Machine tools with numerical control systems are being used poorly. At the Barrikada Production Association, for example, and at the motor plant, these machine tools are in operation during only one shift. The process of certifying jobs at local industrial facilities is going slowly. At these facilities there is a great deal of outdated and unnecessary equipment, which hinders improvement in the capital-output ratio.

In the report and speeches to the plenum it was noted with alarm that in some labor collectives in the oblast workers' responsibility for observing resource utilization standards has slackened. Thus, for instance, at the Volgogradstroymaterialy Association the amount of electrical power expended to produce 1,000 bricks has increased by 25-45 percent over the past ten years; at the oil refinery the amount of electrical power expended to process one metric ton of oil has increased by a factor of 1.6. The amount of energy required to produce commercial-grade carbon has risen by 15 percent. Many kolkhozes and sovkhozes are allowing large overruns in the amount of fodder used per unit of production. Losses due to poor monitoring of the use of fuels and lubricants remain significant. This type of attitude toward resources is doing considerable damage to the oblast economy. There is no excuse for the fact that obligations undertaken last year to work two days on raw materials and energy resources saved through conservation were not met.

Proceeding upon the guidelines set forth by the 27th Party Congress, the plenum demanded that party, Komsomol and trade union organizations in the oblast constantly keep sight of conservation issues and support those who conserve and make efficient use of raw materials, electrical power and fuel. The plenum emphasized that we must introduce a strict system under which excessive utilization of resources would be unprofitable and conservation would be rewarded in a tangible manner.

At the plenum there was also comprehensive discussion of questions pertaining to improvement of product quality. The skillful solution to this problem found by the labor collective of the Volga Tire Plant was noted. Working together with its suppliers, the plant produces 90 percent of its tires in the highest quality category and has extended the its tire wear guarantee, which is equivalent to the production of an additional 250,000 tires annually.

But there are still quite a few enterprises which are producing low-quality goods. Last year the motor plant and commercial-grade carbon plant alone produced 40 million rubles worth of such low-quality goods. Industrial enterprises in the cities of Kamyshin, Uryupinsk and Kalach are not producing products in the highest quality category. The plenum drew the attention of party organizations to the need to step up the fight in every sector of the oblast economy to produce a radical increase in product quality, in the quality of all work.

Acceleration of scientific and technical progress is possible only if there is the closest possible interaction between theoretical science and practical applications. However, oblast scientific organizations, as was noted in the report and speeches to the plenum, have begun to lose ground in recent years. During the past five-year plan the annual volume of research work done decreased by almost 20 percent, and the effectiveness of that work decreased by 35 percent.

The rubber industry research institute, for example, does the largest share of its studies without taking into account the needs of enterprises in its sector. Plants receive machines and equipment from the institute which have not been completely developed. The oil industry institute (GosNIPPI [State Scientific Research and Design Institute]) is not keeping up with the times, and the same is true of the planning and design bureau for computer control systems, and others. The contribution made by VUZ science is small (only two percent of total commercial research). The idea of setting up branches of the leading departments of the polytechnical institute at the tractor plant and at the Barrikada Association has not been carried through; this hinders contact between scientists' research and the practical needs of production.

The main speaker and subsequent speakers said that we must work more energetically to turn the attention of science to the needs of the economy. We must recruit more young, talented production workers to work in science, and we must create favorable conditions for them. This can only be of benefit to everyone.

Recently, production of agricultural products in the oblast has been increasing. However, in this area as well, emphasized plenum participants, we must make a decisive turnaround while reinforcing progress already made. We must double and triple the yield per irrigated hectare, achieve universal introduction of progressive technologies and on this basis ensure not only steady grain harvests, but also the creation of a stable fodder base.

Unfortunately, as was noted at the plenum, some party organizations and economic organs in Svetloyarskiy, Olkhovskiy, Podtelkovskiy and a number of other rayons are not devoting enough attention to practical application of intensive technology, increased efficiency of fallow areas and introduction of moldboard tillage of the soil.

V. Shtepo, 27th CPSU Congress delegate and general director of the Volgo-Don Sovkhoz Production Association in Kalachevskiy Rayon, said at the plenum that workers in his association, together with specialists from the oblast agro-industrial committee and scientists, are preparing to take steps to make maximum use of scientific advances and progressive experience. However, dissemination of experience in the oblast has not kept up with the times. For example, workers from other oblasts come to the association to study its operations, while farms located next door, in the same rayon, make virtually no use of its experience. Thus far the departments in charge of introduction of progressive experience and new technology which have been established within the oblast agro-industrial committee are still developing their work slowly.

Today, when major steps are being taken to improve mechanization of the economy and expand the rights of kolkhozes, sovkhozes and other enterprises and organizations in the agro-industrial complex with regard to resolution of production matters, we must substantially raise the level of leadership in this sector of the economy. The most important task for local party and soviet organs, as was underscored at the plenum, is further reinforcement of all sectors with skilled cadres who will be capable of doing the job efficiently, on the basis of the latest achievements of scientific and technical progress. Our principal efforts must be directed toward reinforcing party, state and technological discipline, developing labor collectives' initiative and creative activism, and instilling in each worker a feeling of responsibility for fulfilling plans and achieving the best possible final results.

The present stage of the qualitative transformation of society is creating exceptionally great demands in terms of organizational and political work. At the plenum it was noted that a businesslike attitude, the capacity to evaluate the results achieved soberly and self-critically, and the ability to not only notice shortcomings in time, but also to eliminate them swiftly and efficiently, along with other qualities, are today characteristic of many party committees and organizations.

However, not everyone is yet aware of the need for restructuring. The serious shortcomings in the working style of the party's Novoanninskij Raykom have repeatedly been the subject of criticism, but as of this time they have not been eliminated, although A. Samko, raykom first secretary, has given assurances that the situation will be rectified. The plenum warned him that unless he backs up his promises with concrete actions he will be forced to give up the post which he currently occupies.

In the party there are not and should not be any organizations which are not subject to control, which are off limits to criticism; there are not and should not be any administrators who are protected from their responsibility to the party: this was the standpoint of the obkom plenum as it discussed matters pertaining to practical implementation of cadre policy. Specifically, it was noted that serious damage is done to cadre training wherever guilty parties are exempted from criticism by party organizations and their failings are only discussed in higher-level organs. In 1985 party gorkoms and raykoms imposed 111 penalties without consulting primary party organizations.

The fact that some communists behave in an unworthy manner costs the oblast party organization a great deal. Thus, at one of the plenums of the CPSU obkom V. Rostovshchikov, former obkom secretary, was expelled from the party after compromising himself. The Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet stripped him of the undeserved awards which he had acquired.

Over the past two years 35 compromised workers in the CPSU obkom nomenklatura have been relieved of their positions. Among them are V. Gritsenko, chairman of the Kharkhovskiy Kolkhoz in Staropoltavskiy Rayon, A. Bondarenko, chairman of the Kolkhoz imeni 50th Anniversary of the October

Revolution in Kotovskiy Rayon, and I. Tsybulin, director of the Frolovskiy Sovkhoz. All of them were disciplined by the party, and some were expelled from the party.

The plenum requested that the requirement that communists observe their obligations under the party charter be further strengthened, for the sake of the party member's honest and pure image. As part of this, more widespread use of a practice approved by the party congress was proposed, i.e. the practice of regular accounting by communists in the presence of their comrades and public discussion of communists' records at party assemblies and interviews.

The plenum spoke of the need to improve ideological work, concentrating all means of influence on ensuring that each individual understands the acuteness of this moment and its decisive nature. Thus far this work has not been of an aggressive nature in a number of cities and rayons in the oblast.

An inspection has established that administrators of internal affairs organs and oblast prosecutors have been overlooking violations, devoting their efforts not to searching for criminals, but rather to hiding crimes from view. Especially intolerable is the situation with regard to protection of people's property at kolkhozes, sovkhozes and construction organizations, within the meat, milk and food industries, and in the retail trade system. The CPSU obkom and obispolkom are taking steps to reinforce cadres in the law-enforcement organs. The plenum of the party obkom demanded that party committees, primary party organizations, soviets of people's deputies, Komsomol and trade union organizations, and people's control committees, groups and posts eradicate negative phenomena and wage an uncompromising struggle against drinking, theft and violations of labor discipline and for healthy living conditions for the urban and rural population.

A resolution adopted at the plenum defined specific steps for carrying out the decisions of the 27th CPSU Congress.

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PARTY AND STATE AFFAIRS

PATIASHVILI MEETS WITH HUMANITE POLITICAL DIRECTOR

[Editorial Report] Tbilisi ZARYA VOSTOKA in Russian on 26 April 1986 carries on page 1 a 350-word GruzINFORM article noting a meeting on 25 April between Georgian Communist Party First Secretary D. I. Patiashvili and member of the French Communist Party Politburo and political director of the newspaper HUMANITE-DIMANCHE R. Leroy. The two held discussions on the tasks most recently put forth by the 27th CPSU Congress. Patiashvili related the republic's successes and noted some of its continuing problems. He also talked of the development of national relations within the Soviet Union and of the "further strengthening of friendship and fraternal cooperation of all nations and nationalities." Leroy remarked on the importance of the 27th CPSU Congress, not only for the Soviet Union but for the world communist and workers' movements. Secretary of the Georgian Central Committee G.N. Yenukidze and Director of the Georgian Central Committee's Foreign Affairs Department R.A. Goglidze took part in the meeting.

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PARTY AND STATE AFFAIRS

KAZAKH BURO MEMBERS SPEAK AT OBKOM PLENUMS

Alma-Ata KAZAKHSTANSKAYA PRAVDA in Russian 27 Apr 86 p 2

[KazTAG article: "Reserves of Restructuring: From Obkom Plenums of the Kazakh Communist Party"]

[Text] Obkom plenums were held on 26 April in the republic which discussed the results of the 27th CPSU Congress and the 16th Congress of the Kazakh Communist Party and the tasks to fulfill their decisions. Participants in the conference spoke in a principled, businesslike fashion on concrete ways of restructuring work, problems of intensifying production, and the need to sharply raise labor productivity and the quality of the goods produced, as well as strengthening discipline and order.

GURYEV. The exacting, creative atmosphere engendered by the 27th CPSU Congress and the 16th Congress of the Kazakh Communist Party gave rise to a new labor surge in collectives, in the work of sectors of the economic field, and promoted a turn for the better. Enterprises of industry and the agroindustrial complex successfully met their socialist obligations undertaken in honor of the all-union communist forum. Targets for the rates of growth of industrial production were exceeded in the first quarter, and plans for selling products of livestock raising to the state were overfulfilled.

These facts were brought out at the obkom plenum. In a paper, A. A. Kulibayev, first secretary of the Kazakh Communist Party Obkom, as well as other speakers, emphasized the significance of activating the endeavors of party committees, local soviets, and all social organizations.

Unfortunately, restructuring of work is not going on in all places in the way that the times require. Frequently vital organizational and indoctrinal work is replaced by compilation of papers, and carrying out innumerable audits, meetings, and conferences.

Sharp criticism at the plenum was directed at enterprises and organizations which failed to eliminate lagging. The specific proportion of industrial production which has the state Emblem of Quality is still too small. In a number of sovkhozes and kolkhozes, the level of livestock raising is too low,

and material resources are not used in a rational fashion. There are many shortcomings in the commercial and communal service of the population, especially the rural population.

Communists of the oblast see their task as raising the quality and effectiveness of political, ideological, and organizational work in labor collectives. The demands made on leadership cadres must be increased, in order to ensure that each of them labors honestly and creatively at his place of work.

Party committees must persistently improve the style and methods of work. Special attention should be focused on training young people to enter the ranks of the CPSU, on comprehensive resolution of questions of indoctrination, and more effective use of the human factor.

The activities of all local soviets should be more consistent to mobilize working people to accelerate the social and economic development of the oblast, resolve problems of the daily life of the population, and satisfy the people's needs and demands. Ispolkoms of city, rayon, and rural soviets must vigorously eradicate manifestations of irresponsibility and bureaucratism, and must increase the role of law enforcement organs and people's control. A subject of special attention must be expanding publicity in the activities of state organs.

Kazakh Communist Party Central Committee Bureau Member and Kazakh Supreme Soviet Presidium Chairman S. M. Mukashev spoke at the plenum.

CHIMKENT. Positive changes have been noted in the economy of South Kazakhstan, occurring at the beginning of the new 5-year period. High indicators were achieved by lead and petroleum-refining plants, butterfat, and pulp and paper combines, and lagging was eliminated in the Chimkentshina Association. Other labor collectives are increasing the output of goods and stepping up the rate of growth of production.

Despite the difficult weather conditions, field jobs are being carried out more quickly and better than in the past, and farm productivity is being increased, which was aided by the improved organizational work of party organizations.

Citing definite positive shifts, plenum speaker Kazakh Communist Party Obkom First Secretary R. M. Myrzashev, as well as other speakers, touched on burning questions of restructuring party leadership of the economy, which must provide for further intensification of the agroindustrial complex and all sectors of the economy. Sharp criticism was directed at the leaders of industrial enterprises and organizations which have taken little concern for the full use of capacities in extracting and refining polymetallic raw materials, producing forging and pressing equipment, chemical goods, and construction materials and structures.

It was also pointed out that labor productivity is growing too slowly, and the capital productivity is too low. There are serious shortcomings in the modernization of production. Many collectives are not giving adequate attention to the assimilation and dissemination of advanced experience, and the adoption of resource-conserving and intensive technologies in practice.

It was emphasized that the vanguard role of communist party members in solving social and economic problems, especially in accelerating scientific and technical progress, must be increased. Party organizations and soviet and economic organs are called upon to persistently eliminate shortcomings, overcome inertia, fight for the affirmation of socialist morality, and more fully achieve the principles of social justice in all spheres of social relations.

In improving the style and methods of production leadership, cadres must be more strictly required to create in the collectives an atmosphere of exactingness and creativity, ensure ideological support for the process of acceleration in the economy, eliminate negative phenomena, and have a truly businesslike attitude toward the job, developing criticism and self-criticism. The organizational role of soviet and economic organs should be more apparent in all of this. They should make fuller use of their extensive rights.

N. A. Nazarbayev, Kazakh Communist Party Central Committee Buro Member and Kazakh Council of Ministers chairman, spoke at the plenum.

L. D. Zakharchenko, responsible worker of the CPSU Central Committee participated in the work of the plenum.

On the same day, at a meeting of the oblast party-economic aktiv the Challenge Red Banner of the Kazakh Communist Party Central Committee, Kazakh Council of Ministers, Kazakh Trade Union Council, and Kazakh Komsomol Central Committee was handed over, which the oblast was awarded for increasing production and deliveries of milk and improving their quality in the first quarter of this year. The award was presented by Kazakh Council of Ministers Chairman N. A. Nazarbayev.

UST-KAMENOGORSK. Industrial enterprises of the oblast have successfully fulfilled precongress socialist obligations. Positive shifts have been noted in the resolution of social and economic tasks. Currently a great deal of goods are being produced above the plan, and the rates of growth of its production have exceeded last year's level. Plans for purchases of livestock goods have been overfulfilled.

Observing this at the plenum, Kazakh Communist Party Obkom First Secretary A. V. Milkin, as well as other speakers, emphasized that the spirit of party-minded principles and exactingness, affirmed by the highest forum of communists in the country, helps in the resolution of urgent tasks and the struggle to intensify production.

But the restructuring of the style and methods of work, as well as people's psychology, is still not going on in all places nor in all things. A number of enterprises have failed to fulfill plans of producing and selling goods, and raising labor productivity. In nonferrous metallurgy, the coefficient of comprehensive use of raw materials is not increasing enough, and the possibilities of equipment, mechanisms, and fuel-energy resources are not being fully realized. The agricultural industry is restructuring its work too slowly. On a number of farms the indicators of production are too low, especially of milk and meat, and the level of preparation of equipment for spring field tasks is also too low.

The importance of reorienting capital construction toward the reconstruction of enterprises was discussed. At the same time it is necessary to persistently improve the economic mechanism of control and planning. Participants in the plenum also emphasized the significance of undeviating observance of the principle of social justice.

V. A. Grebenyuk, Kazakh Communist Party Central Committee bureau member and first deputy chairman of the Kazakh Council of Ministers, also spoke at the plenum.

TSELINOGRAD. A concrete program of restructuring organizational, political, and economic work, and intensifying production was planned by the obkom plenum. A report by N. Ye. Morozov, first secretary of the Kazakh Communist Party Obkom, as well as other speeches, pointed out that the state of affairs is improving in industry, construction, transportation, and communication. Much has been done to prepare for collecting the harvest, to raise the productivity of cattle, and also for their reproduction and safety.

But we must not rest easy on what we have achieved. Participants in the plenum directed sharp criticism at persons who are guilty of making inadequate use of capacities, low rates of growth of volumes of production, and low quality of goods produced. Labor productivity is growing too slowly, capital productivity is too low, and a number of enterprises are carrying out reconstruction and the replacement of obsolete equipment ineffectually.

Great tasks stand before workers of the agroindustrial complex. Here there are many shortcomings in the organization of production, and the use of advanced technology and equipment. Party organizations are called upon to draw working people of sovkhozes and kolkhozes and all workers in the agro-industrial complex into the fight to achieve great harvests of cereal crops and other crops, assimilate the collective contract system and cost-accounting in all places, and get the maximum return from measures adopted by the party and the government with regard to the agroindustrial complex.

It is necessary to take measures to better supply the livestock breeding sector with feeds, and disseminate more widely the experience of advanced farms which have divided feed production into a separate sector, using the collective contract, and paying wages on the basis of final results and the quality of feeds.

A great deal of attention at the plenum was focused on improving the style and methods of party leadership, the initiative and creative approach to solving problems of ideological-political indoctrination.

E. Kh. Gukasov, Kazakh Communist Party Central Committee Bureau candidate member and chairman of the republic State Committee for the Agricultural Industry, spoke at the plenum.

K. S. Denyakin, responsible worker of the CPSU Central Committee, participated in the plenum's work.

TALDY-KURGAN. Having begun the work to implement the decisions of the 27th CPSU Congress and the 16th Kazakh Communist Party Congress, working people of

the oblast are rapidly meeting the targets for sales of industrial goods, construction and assembly projects, the growth of labor productivity, and the sale of livestock products to the state.

The best results are obtained by collectives which are energetically pursuing the course determined by the highest forum of communists in the country-- intensifying production and fighting actively to strengthen organization and discipline.

At the same time, as plenum speaker A. A. Tynybayev, Kazakh Communist Party Obkom first secretary, observed, along with other speakers, in many collectives restructuring is going on too slowly. Not all enterprises have established rhythmic work, and party organizations and local soviets are not devoting enough attention to improving conditions of economizing, reducing manual labor, accelerating technical reoutfitting of production, and making rational use of the production potential. It is especially important to devote daily concern to full use of the new economic mechanism in the agro-industrial complex, to raising the yield from fields and farms.

We must increase our attention to the human factor, more energetically creating the conditions for highly productive work and the full measure of leisure time for each working person. It is necessary to take every possible measure to fulfill plans of the social development of cities and the countryside, and production collectives, and to strengthen law and order and socialist legality.

Constant improvement is required in the indoctrinal work in collectives and residential areas of the population.

V. M. Miroshnik, Kazakh Communist Party Central Committee Buro candidate member and chairman of the Kazakh KGB, participated in the work of the plenum.

The obkom plenums confirmed organizational and political measures to fulfill the decisions of the 27th CPSU Congress and the 16th Congress of the Kazakh Communist Party.

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PARTY AND STATE AFFAIRS

KAZAKH CP CC EXAMINES PRODUCTION OF AGRICULTURAL, OTHER GOODS

Central Committee Buro Session

Alma-Ata KAZAKHSTANSKAYA PRAVDA in Russian 7 May 86 p 1

[Unattributed article: "In the Kazakhstan CP Central Committee Buro"]

[Text] At its regular session, the Buro of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Kazakhstan examined the question of the work of the party, soviet, and economic organs of the republic in regard to the increase of the resources of agricultural products and the improvement of the supply of the population with food products. The party obkoms were charged with the responsibility of developing and implementing measures guaranteeing the accelerated growth of production volumes of agricultural products in kolkhozes and sovkhozes, the subsidiary farms of enterprises and institutions, and the private subsidiary farms of citizens. [They were charged with] devoting special attention to questions of accelerating the development of the food sectors of industry and the strengthening of the material-technical base for the storage, processing and sale of potatoes, vegetables and fruit. [They were charged with] involving more actively the forces of the urban enterprises and organizations for the extension of assistance to the enterprises of agro-industry in the construction and reconstruction of plants and sectors, in the manufacture of individual kinds of equipment and spare parts, and in the re-profiling of the wine-making industry for the output of food products. [They were charged with] increasing the role and responsibility of the party organizations in the solution of tasks connected with the increase of the manufacture of food products and the improvement of their supply to the population.

The Buro of the Central Committee discussed measures to secure the fulfillment of plans for the construction and introduction of apartment blocks and public education and public health projects in 1986.

In the decree adopted in regard to this question, it was proposed to regard the unconditional fulfillment of the plans for the first year of the 12th Five-Year Plan for the construction of housing and cultural and consumer projects as the most important political and social task of the party, soviet, and economic organs of the republic.

The KaSSR Gosagroprom, the ministries and departments of the republic, the oblispolkoms and the Alma-Ata Gorispolkom were given tasks of the quarterly introduction, during the current year, of apartment blocks, schools, pre-school

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institutions for children, vocational-technical schools, hospitals and poly-clinics.

The party obkoms, gorkoms and raykoms were charged with establishing strict control over the pace of the construction of apartment blocks and social and consumer projects, and with increasing the responsibility of the managers of enterprises and organizations for their timely introduction.

The party committees, the Kazakh Trade Union Council, and the Central Committee of the Komsomol of Kazakhstan [were charged with] organizing socialist competition among the construction collectives, cities, villages, rayons and oblasts for the ahead-of-schedule fulfillment of the plans for the construction of housing and socio-cultural and consumer projects. [They were charged with] developing organizational and political work in the labor collectives with respect to supporting the initiative of the workers of the Volga Automobile Plant to work no less than 4 days a year for the construction of apartment blocks.

Measures in regard to increasing the production of coarse fodder and succulent feeds during the current year and increasing their quality were examined at the session of the Bureau of the Central Committee. The party, soviet, agricultural, trade union and Komsomol organs, kolkhozes, sovkhozes, and other state agricultural enterprises were ordered to develop more broadly the work in regard to the further strengthening of the fodder base, the increase of the production of vegetable protein, and the increase of the quality of the feeds being procured for the unconditional fulfillment of the established plans for the purchase of meat, milk, eggs and other animal husbandry products.

The Bureau of the Central Committee approved the initiative of the leading collectives of the republic, which have assumed additional socialist obligations in regard to the above-plan increase of labor productivity growth rates.

Other questions were also examined.

Increased Production Promised

Alma-Ata KAZAKHSTANSKAYA PRAVDA in Russian 8 May 86 p 1

[Unattributed article entitled: "On the Initiative of the Leading Collectives of the Republic, Which Have Assumed Additional Socialist Obligations in Regard to the Above-Plan Increase of Labor Productivity Growth Rates"]

[Text] Putting into effect the decisions of the 27th CPSU Congress and the 16th Congress of the Communist Party of Kazakhstan and aspiring to increase their contribution to the fulfillment of the tasks of the 12th Five-Year Plan, the leading collectives of enterprises of ferrous and nonferrous metallurgy, the coal, mineral fertilizer, machine building and construction industries, assumed new and more intensive socialist obligations with respect to increasing labor productivity growth rates for 1986. By virtue of the activation of the human factor, the improvement of the use of existing fixed production capital and the acceleration of scientific-technical progress, and the improvement of production management, they envisage increasing labor productivity above plan by 1.5 to 2 as against 1 percent, as was planned earlier. [They envisaged]

securing, on this basis, the production of additional output and construction and installation work.

The Central Committee of the Communist Party of Kazakhstan approved the initiative of the labor collectives of the Belogorsk Ore Concentrating Combine and the Mine imeni M. I. Kalinin of the Karaganda Coal Production Association, the Dzhambul Khimprom [Chemical Industry] Production Association, the Kustanay Kazogneupor [Kazakh Refractory Material] Plant and Integrated House-Building Combine, and the Alma-Ata Plant for Low-Voltage Equipment, which have assumed new and higher socialist obligations for 1986 in regard to the above-plan increase of the labor productivity growth rates.

The collective of the Belogorsk Ore Concentrating Combine, through the effective use of self-propelled ore-mining equipment and the increase in the extraction of metals from ore raw material obligated itself to exceed the planned labor productivity by 1.5 percent and to secure additional production output valued at hundreds of thousands of rubles.

The miners of the Mine imeni M. I. Kalinin of the Karaganda Coal Production Association decided--through the fuller use of production capacities, the use of progressive methods of extraction, rational labor organization, and the strengthening of discipline--to attain an increase in labor productivity in 1986 and 1987 by 2 percent as against the established plan, to mine an additional 190,000 tons of coal, and to fulfill the plan for 2 years of the five-year plan by the 70th anniversary of the Great October.

The workers of the Dzhambul Khimprom Production Association, on the basis of the introduction of new equipment in production, the improvement of manufacturing methods, the reduction of the share of manual labor, and the better use of working time, obligated themselves to secure an above-plan increase of labor productivity by 1.5 percent. By virtue of this factor, to produce 2,000 tons of yellow phosphorus in addition to the plan and 4,000 tons of mineral fertilizer valued at 2.5 million rubles.

The toilers of the Kustanay Kazakh Refractory Material Plant--through technical reequipment and reconstruction of shops and sections, the use of new technology, the improvement of the forms and methods of labor stimulation and the strengthening of basic-level cost accounting--obligated themselves to attain an above-plan increase in labor productivity by 2 percent and to produce an additional commodity output valued at 479,000 rubles.

By carrying out measures in regard to the integrated mechanization of labor-intensive processes, the introduction of advanced equipment and manufacturing methods, the strengthening of discipline, the rational use of fixed production capital, the increase of the machine shift coefficient, and the intensification of the regime of economy and thrift, the collective of the Alma-Ata Plant for Low-Voltage Equipment, in the current year, will secure an above-plan growth of labor productivity by 1.5 percent, and for the five-year plan--by 7.5 percent.

The builders of the Kustanay Integrated House-Building Combine decided--on the basis of the increase of the technical level of production, the quality and the

degree of plant preparedness of products, the broad introduction of the brigade form of labor organization, the development of competition according to the principle of the "workers' relay race" with subcontracting organizations and design institutes--to exceed the tasks for the growth of labor productivity by 1.5 percent and to fulfill additional construction and installation work valued at 155,000 rubles, having secured in so doing the handing over of all projects being introduced only with the assessment of "good" and "excellent".

The obkoms, gorkoms and raykoms of the party, the primary party organizations, the soviet, trade union, and Komsomol organs, the ministries and departments of the republic are obligated to widely disseminate this valuable initiative, regarding it as one of the main directions of the acceleration of the economy. To develop everywhere the organizational and mass political education work in regard to the mobilization of the labor collectives for the adoption, by them, of increased socialist obligations aimed at the overfulfillment of the state plans for 1986 with respect to the increase of labor productivity and the increase, on this basis, of the output of production and the improvement of the final results of management.

The editorial boards of newspapers and journals and the KaSSR State Committee for Television and Radio Broadcasting have been ordered to effectively illuminate and insistently propagate the experience of the participants in socialist competition for the attainment of high and stable labor productivity growth rates and for the reach for new limits in terms of this indicator.

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PARTY AND STATE AFFAIRS

MASALIYEV MEETING WITH ELECTORATE REPORTED

Frunze SOVETSKAYA KIRGIZIYA in Russian 9 Apr 86 p 1

[Text] Meetings were held on April 6 — 7 in the village of Pokrovka and the city of Przhevalsk between the electorate and USSR Supreme Soviet Deputy for the Przhevalsk Election District, First Secretary of the Kirghiz CP Central Committee A. M. Masaliyev.

In a meeting with workers of the Issyk-Kul area, he talked about the results of the 27th CPSU Congress, and the tasks of communists and of all workers of the republic based on the Political Report of the Central Committee and the decisions of the Congress.

He noted that the Party organizations and all of the republic's workers fully approve the decisions and practical directives of the Congress, and with a high sense of responsibility have accepted the criticism voiced at the Congress against the Kirghiz CP Central Committee, and that the necessary conclusions will be drawn from that criticism.

A. M. Masaliyev then told the electorate about what the Kirghiz CP Committee was doing to fulfill the directives of the Congress.

The intensified work on the part of the workers of Kirgizstan aimed at the successful fulfillment of the plans for 1986 and the 12th Five-Year Plan constitutes the workers' specific response to the historical decisions of the country's highest forum of communists. The first quarter goals for industrial production volume, cattle breeding product procurement, and all other indices have been met ahead of schedule.

Fairly good results were also achieved in the first quarter by workers of the Issyk-Kul area, including workers of Przhevalsk and the Dzhety-Oguzskiy Rayon. They completed their pre-Congress obligations with honor. The plans for the sale of industrial products, procurement of meat, eggs and milk, and the volume of contractual jobs have been exceeded. The goals for commodity turnover, freight turnover, and the implementation of domestic services have been met.

At the same time, shortcomings and available potential in the activity of the Party organization and the oblast soviets were pointed out frankly, as a matter of principle, and in the spirit required of the times.

The achievements of scientific-technical progress are being incorporated slowly in the Issyk-Kul area and there are still many unresolved problems in industry, capital construction, and transportation. Thus, many enterprises did not fulfill their first quarter goals. The role which should be played by the newly created agricultural-industrial complex is not apparent in the intensification of agricultural production. The level of cattle plague is higher than it was during the same period of last year, particularly in the Dzhety-Oguzskiy Rayon where all categories of operations were poorer than they were last year. Przhevalsk workers, in addition, have not fulfilled their plans for introducing new technology.

Communists and all of the workers are faced with the task of undertaking energetic measures to fulfill the decisions of the Congress. The quality of the work being undertaken must be raised, and we must look into all of the enterprises that are lagging behind. Spring field work must be completed within concise time limits. Two- and three-work shifts for machinery operation must be assured, and the wintering of public cattle requires special attention.

Party, soviet, and managerial organs must make sure that day-to-day operations are conducted in a concrete, business-like manner, and they must strengthen the level of organization and order at each worker site as well as accelerate the development of all economic and cultural sectors. The struggle against negative phenomena, particularly drunkenness and theft of socialist property, must be intensified.

Reports about how workers of the oblast are taking practical steps to realize the directives of the 27th CPSU Congress locally were presented by speakers at the meetings who included Hero of Socialist Labor, Chairman of the Communism kolkhoz of the Dzhety-Oguzskiy Rayon A. T. Yumatova, Senior Shepherd of the Dzhety-Oguz State Special Farm, delegate to the 27th CPSU Congress Z. Beyshekeyeva, mechanic of the PMK [expansion unknown]-288 of the Issyk-Kulstroy Trust, buro member of the Party obkom N.T. Ostanin, First Secretary of the Komsomol Przhevalsk gorkom S. Sadatkanova, Director of SPTU [expansion unknown]-14 V. P. Butenko, First Secretary of the Issyk-Kul Party obkom A. Dzhumagulov, and others.

All of the speakers unanimously supported the course taken by the Party to intensify exactingness, and approved the decisive actions taken by the Kirghiz CP Central Committee aimed at improving the situation in the republic, strengthening discipline and level of organization, and demanded that this work be continued on an even more principled basis.

It was noted at the meetings that the communists and all workers of the oblast will do their part to continue the initiated reorganization, and that they will wage a more decisive struggle against all violations of socialist communal life, particularly against drunkenness and alcoholism. The participants of the meetings assured the Kirghiz CP Central Committee that the strategic course of the new Five-Year Plan -- an acceleration of the country's socioeconomic development -- will be implemented through concrete deeds.

The deputy also reported on the fulfillment of the electorate's instructions at the meetings with the workers.

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MEDIA AND PROPAGANDA

PRAVDA ATTACKS ATTEMPTS TO SUPPRESS CRITICISM

Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 10 May 86 p 3

[Article by G. Bildyayev and A. Petrushov (Kazakh SSR): "A Dressing-Down"]

[Text] Even in the local area, in Darinsk, we were convinced of how far the conflict reported in PRAVDA by V. Biryukova, chief of the agricultural division of the rayon newspaper SELSKIY TRUZHENIK, had gone.

"She is an experienced journalist, but she does not always have a correct idea of what is going on, and makes some errors," the secretary of the party raykom, N. Korsakova, explained the situation.

The editor, G. Andryushchenko, was even more categorical: "She writes too much. She draws rash conclusions. She is frequently mistaken."

The viewpoint, as we can see, is fairly serious. What stands behind it? But first let us get to know the author of the letter. Valentina Ivanovna has been working in the press for 30 years. A zootechnician by education, she spent half of these years in charge of a division in SELSKIY TRUZHENIK. She also completed the pedagogical institute. She has repeatedly been elected secretary of the local party organization and is now deputy secretary.

It is perhaps impossible to disagree with S. N. Korsakova: Valentina Ivanovna indeed does have a "complicated" nature. She is a little abrupt and dismally direct. Her excessive ardor sometimes stands in her way and is reflected in her relations with the local organizations. But this is one side of the conflict. And its essence? As for "mistakes" and "errors"--the editor spent a long time leafing through the book of orders. It turned out that only twice in 15 years had Biryukova allowed imprecision to creep into her articles. The last time was the summer of 1983. At that time Valentina Ivanovna stood up for an older woman and was too harsh in dealing with her son.

There is no question that it is best not to make any mistakes at all, even in details. But something else is also unquestionable: one cannot seriously raise the question of the professional incompetence of a journalist. The more so Biryukova. In the oblast newspaper PRIURALYE they say about her: "Our best supernumerary correspondent. She has never let us down." Thus in the

autumn of last year PRIURALYE published its indication that on the Kolkhoz imeni Karl Marks they were doing a poor job of preparing for the wintering of the livestock. Within a month under the column heading "Returning to the Unprinted" there was an article entitled "When Words Are Not Followed by Deeds." Concerning this same farm, where no conclusions had been drawn from the criticism, under N. Korsakova's signature PRIURALYE published the response of the party raykom which recognized the newspaper article as being correct and reported the measures that had been taken. In February of this year on the "Day of the Open Letter" the animal husbandry workers again brought up the subject of the unrepainted cow barn and the shortcomings in the organization of wintering.

"Well, can one be silent about such a disgrace? I shall not!" said Valentina Ivanovna.

In the party raykom they were not shy in their reproaches against Biryukova and repeatedly rebuked her: she takes too much on herself, they said. The shouts did not move her. And suddenly it was a personal matter. The occasion was an announcement from the chairman of the Rassvet Kolkhoz, V. Kremenchuk. Here it is appropriate to say that he sometimes suffered from the journalist's critical articles. The farm manager reported that V. Biryukova had "persuaded" him, a delegate of the rayon party conference, not to vote for promoting to the party raykom the chief of the rayon agricultural administration, R. Suyerbayev. The complaint was considered at a meeting of the party organization and V. Biryukova was reprimanded. The raykom bureau established that this was the initial decision. Biryukova's categorical denial of the fact of "persuasion" received no attention.

"They were mistaken," the new first secretary of the party raykom, V. Baldin, told us. "The previous decision was overturned. I recently invited workers of the editorial staff here: I asked them to take up the crucial and complicated subjects for local life...."

But not all of the issues raised in the letter by V. Biryukova have been answered. How, for instance, does one regard the announcement of the Communist V. Kremenchuk to the party agencies? What about the attempt to settle the score with the journalist? No evaluation of this was given in the raykom.

Recently PRAVDA has received from Kazakhstan many letters concerning the underestimation of the significance and possibilities of the newspaper as one of the most important instruments of the party committee in all of its affairs and undertakings, shortcomings in the style of the party management of the press, and the desire in some places to denigrate the role of an objective analysis of the state of affairs and use the mass media as a convenient tribune for reporting only successes.

This incident occurred in that same Uralsk Oblast and, like the first one, it was linked to the attitude toward criticism. In Kamenka a correspondent of KAZAKHSTANSKAYA PRAVDA, S. Obolenskiy, was interested in cases of ignoble deeds on the part of individual managers in the rayon. Even when he was on his business trip the journalist became aware of the extremely nervous

reaction of the party obkom. When he returned home he was immediately invited to the oblast committee to meet the first secretary, M. Iksanov. The conversation with the correspondent was disrespectful and, to put it simply, it turned into a dressing-down. The editor of the republic newspaper was sent a letter over the signature of the secretary of the obkom, R. Kuzhekova and two division chiefs. They raised the question point-blank: the actions of the Communist S. Obolenskiy are incompatible with the position of correspondent of the party newspaper.

"Why incompatible?" we asked in the obkom.

"The journalist acted without clearing it through the party committee."

A surprising point of view! Among management workers there are those who think: criticism has the right to appear in the press only with approval "from above." Or perhaps with the permission of the manager who is being criticized? They say, may we please tell the truth about you?

Until the leadership was replaced, nepotism, hostile treatment and direct pressure through criticism were especially typical in the Alma-Ata Party Gorkom. Its secretaries demanded that journalists of VECHERNYAYA ALMA-ATA submit all critical materials for a preliminary examination.

After the party congress which gave a high rating to the activity of the editorial collectives, the journalists of Kazakhstan began to purposively contribute to stepping up the human factor, expanding publicity and striving to analyze more deeply the paths of psychological readjustment of personnel, their thinking, and the style of work of party organizations. The oblast newspaper ZBEZDA PRIIRTYSHYA has been dealing successfully with crucial topics.

"The newspapers are our assistants," noted the first secretary of the Pavlodar Party Obkom, P. Yerpilov. "Our fuel and energy complex is developing rapidly. There are plenty of problems. This is why the press has been brought into such an important matter."

The editorial staff of the newspaper ZARYA KOMMUNIZMA in Taldy-Kurlyan Oblast has begun to work more actively. In January the newspaper published an article on the poor work of the Sarkandskiy Raypo. The former first secretary of the party raykom, D. Familtsev began to suppress the criticism. On his instructions the local party organization reprimanded the author. The bureau of the oblast committee, having considered the question of the incorrect reaction to criticism, harshly condemned the person applying the pressure.

Unfortunately, it is far from everywhere that one can find a clear line of support for press agencies. In words the managers of certain party committees are in favor of the development of criticism and self-criticism. But as soon as an article having to do with real adherence to principles appears in the press there is a counterattack. Recently KAZAKHSTANSKAYA PRAVDA published a series of articles on agriculture in Kustanay Oblast. Their appearance was brought about by considerations of principle and the interests of improving things. But there were businesslike responses concerning measures that had

been taken. Then, speaking at a plenum of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Kazakhstan, the first secretary of the Kustanay Obkom, V. Demidenko, accused the newspaper of giving support through its articles to... anonymous letter writers and spiteful critics. But he did not give a single significant argument as proof.

The list of such cases could be continued. Is this not why in many newspapers and magazines of the republic the laudatory spirit still prevails, dotted with high-flown epithets concerning "flight" and "flourishing," inflating local successes and remaining silent about blunders.

"New" devices have also appeared for fighting against criticism in the press: in local areas they frequently try to cast doubt on the honor and uprightness of the authors of principled articles and also to threaten them. As a rule, the editorial staff makes its party committees aware of cases like this. But, strange as it may be, some of them are in no hurry to delve into the essence of the conflict, thus leaving the editorial collective without support. Is this not the source of attempts on the part of the people who have been justifiably criticized to go over to the offensive against the editorial staff and accuse it of superficiality?

We cannot say that the editorial collectives are not searching for ways for increasing the effectiveness of their articles. They are using surveys, small but crucial newspaper forms, and there are permanent columns entitled "returning to the unprinted." But in many cases they do not succeed in making the "silent ones" talk.

The way of informing journalists about problems that are being resolved by party committees is poorly arranged. Sometimes they are not permitted to look through the party documents. Managers enter upon this same path. Correspondence of the oblast newspaper OGNI MANGYSHLAK who came to the subdivisions of the Caspian Construction Administration, as they say, off the street, are told: "It is forbidden to give information." Statistical institutions are being turned into prohibited zones. It is necessary to waste an immense amount of time in order to receive the "go-ahead" and clarify even the data that are being prepared to be printed in reference books. Relations between the press and law enforcement agencies have also become difficult.

We should like to recall: an in-depth analysis of the daily practice of party organizations, to use Lenin's words, a careful verification and study of the facts in the actual construction of the new life make the newspaper an authentic support and a militant assistant to the party committee. This is the approach demanded by the 27th CPSU Congress, and it is not permitted to deviate from it.

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MEDIA AND PROPAGANDA

FAILURE TO PROSECUTE SUPPRESSION OF CRITICISM SCORED

Moscow LITERATURNAYA GAZETA in Russian 7 May 86 p 12

[Article by Arkadiy Vaksberg: "How the Word Is Received...."]

[Text] A colleague I was telling about my impressions of the recently ended regular plenum of the USSR Supreme Court smiled skeptically: "We knew nothing about this before!... Nothing was written or said.... What surprised you so much?"

I started to think. Of course nothing surprised me, but I left that meeting--I shall be frank--charged with a fairly large dose of hope.

What happened? They spoke from the tribune of the judicial plenum about things that were far from joyful and a great deal, a very great deal, I knew before--from my personal observations and from the readers' letters. And it would be very difficult to be rid of some of the tiresome problems that were discussed in the reports and speeches (we shall not be rid of them quickly--this is clear), but the discussion which I witnessed did not generate despondency or despair. Rather, on the contrary....

Why? Because I think that the truth expressed from a high tribune--not in a friendly conversation, but publicly, officially--has a special ability to influence feelings and thoughts.

It joins people together if only because they do not have to conceal anything from one another, they do not have to embellish reality, they do not have to think one thing and say something completely different.

It mobilizes people even because of the fact that by calling an evil out loud by its real name and not a pseudonym, keeping it in the focus of public attention or, in other words, in the light: if everyone can see it, it is possible to cope with it, but if they cannot see--then what is there to cope with?

Take, for example, this phenomenon: the illegal firing of a disagreeable person. What is new about this? So much has been written about it!... I shall begin to recall--just the names of our articles on this seemingly boring subject would take up a third of a newspaper page. They included "facts" and

"little facts," "individual examples," "things that sometimes happen" and in "certain" institutions, "atypical" situations of conflict.

I heard a report from the chairman of the USSR Supreme Court, Vladimir Ivanovich Terebilov, and I learned what this notorious "atypicality" costs our society. It turns out that last year alone the state had to pay 2.5 million rubles in wages for people who were forced to leave and then restored to their jobs by the court!

The figure is impressive, to put it lightly, but it requires comment. I recall that according to the law, regardless of how long someone who was fired was forced to be out of work the maximum compensation in the event of reinstatement was 3 months' earnings. And in judicial cases of this kind--this was also discussed from the tribune of the plenum--the red tape took a half year, a year or even more. And not all of the suits that were examined concerning reinstatement in work, unfortunately, were satisfied. And not all of those who stood to lose would risk returning to the court: sometime they did not have enough faith in the outcome, nor enough moral force nor a fighting spirit. In a word, this figure--2.5 million--is only the most general idea of the scale of the phenomenon: of human dramas, of social and moral losses, of abuse of job positions which cost the state a pretty penny.

All right, let us limit ourselves to arithmetic for the time being. The law envisions: the state, having settled with the person who has suffered from illegal actions on the part of its officials, forces them, the guilty parties, to pay for these unjustified losses. But how much is it decreed to be paid by those who have violated the laws that protect the labor rights of the citizen? 400,000? One-sixth...only one-sixth. And then having it "decreed to be recovered" certainly does not mean that it was recovered.

With the immense flow of information contained in the report by V. I. Terebilev and in the speeches of other participants in the plenum, with the complex of the most varied and crucial problems that were discussed there, why have I selected just one? I think it is clear: it is especially painful today. In the mail to the editorial staff letters from victims of arbitrary punishment of unwanted subordinates comprise a very large percentage. And most frequently the objects of the punishment are people who are civically involved, organically unreceptive to deception, demagogic and injustice, people who are honorable and upright, but who are far from always able to wage a battle for their convictions in the parliamentary forms, people who are easily vulnerable if only because their opponents frequently turn out to be tyrants of various categories.

A good deal has been written about the law adopted last autumn which established not material, but criminal liability for people who suppress criticism (see, for example, LITERATURNAYA GAZETA of 1 January 1986). The law was brought about by an essential social need to defend the civically active individual and to give him reliable legal guarantees. This is why I was especially impatiently waiting to hear the speech by the member of the USSR Supreme Soviet Robert Germanovich Tikhomirnov, who was supposed to discuss, in particular, how they had begun to put this law into practice.

They had not begun! In no way! In the newspapers we are always reading about these very suppressors of criticism, but in court there has not been a single case. It turns out that there is nobody to judge--they have all disappeared somewhere, our suppressors. But there is just one question: have they disappeared from life or just from the field of vision of the procurators and the courts?

Anyone can see the answer, but still it is difficult to understand: are the legal experts in the local areas so insensitive to what the country is experiencing today? What are the demands of the time today? Is it an accident that precisely now with this unusual and gratifying timeliness a law has appeared in which we have all placed great hopes? Not hopes in the sense that we are thirsting for a terrible vengeance on those who fully deserve it. But hope in the idea that this law, by being enforced resolutely and consistently, would inspire courage in people who are honest and involved, and that it would be a warning to administrators who have gone too far in their attempts, by abusing their temporary authority, to settle accounts with those who have been concerned not with their own career interests, but with the public good.

But an inactive, decorative legal norm of such immense social significance is not only useless--I daresay it is harmful. It destroys faith in the force of the law, it deepens the disparity between word and deed, and it encourages the arbitrary bureaucrat who is convinced that nothing in the country is changing, that people talk until they are blue in the face and adopt a law for the sake of appearance, but who will dare to put it into effect?

Such are the political consequences of professional passivity in such an important area of life! One could fall into despair, but I shall not. Because the very fact that this issue was discussed in this high judicial forum of the state is gratifying and remarkable. For usually in these forums they generalize and discuss the already existing judicial practice and here they did something altogether different. Responding with sensitivity to the appeal of time, they included on the agenda something that still needs to be created and stimulated. Directed in the necessary channel the procurators and judicial practice itself can powerfully influence the moral climate by actively participating in the fight against phenomena which have outlived their time and are no longer relevant.

"Deliberate infringement by an official," it says in the decree adopted at the plenum, "on the rights and legally protected interests of a citizen, degradation of the worth of the individual, illegal firing, exclusion from lists for obtaining dwelling space, deprivation of the right to utilize a plot of land and so forth which are done because of a critical remark or complaint are subject to be qualified as criminally punishable persecution for criticism."

Subject to.... It is now more than a mere bagatelle: it must be subject to in reality. Practical implementation of the clear instructions of the law and the guidelines of the plenum of the USSR Supreme Court depends, like all intentions and plans, on decisions and decrees, on concrete individuals. In this case--on the legal experts. Among them there are also quite a few people

who are dogmatic and conservative, people who play it safe and are anxious to please their superiors, for whom a telephone call from an "influential person," especially "local," "one's own," sometimes turns out to be more important than the law. More important and more necessary....

I recall back when I was a student one of our professors insistently asked the future judges, investigators and procurators not to confuse criminal (civil, labor and other) law with what he called "telephone law." So much water has gone under the bridge, but "telephone law," alas, has not disappeared--it has only gathered force. And to such an extent that people are no longer even trying to wipe it out. In one city after another the respected legal expert has been surprised at my surprise. "What do you mean," I became angry, demonstrating my inexorable naivete, "How could you do that?!" In response a slight nod at the telephone that is not turning red with embarrassment. You mean you do not understand yourself?

No, I understand everything. I did not fall from the moon, as they say. It was not I who discovered this: some managers need only a "manual" procurator or a "pocket" judge. Those who are independent, that is, true to their duty, who are not subject to pressure, are simply "removed." Under any noble pretext. Or even without one.

Now this "practice" is being condemned everywhere. Condemned--and continued? Have we registered even one (even one!) case in which the judges have held local "bosses" responsible for attempting (even if it is only an attempt) to interfere shamelessly with justice? Or--are they afraid? But yet a timid judge--what kind of a judge is that?

And there are plenty of people in this environment who are simply not very competent. There are plenty of bureaucrats and formalists. A said and very eloquent example was given at the plenum. They recently discovered one piece of slander which served as a basis for condemning an honorable and principled person. (The other side of the coin: scum tries to stick to a holy fight against any kind of evil--anonymous letter writers and liars.) When the case was heard a second time the truth won out and the slanderer was brought to justice. There arose, naturally, the question of punishing the slanderer. Here the Supreme Court of the Union Republic which had examined this case came to the conclusion that since in the end the innocent person had been vindicated, there had thus been no "severe consequences" from the slander and, consequently....

Is it really necessary to comment on this position? I think not. This is true of all the eloquent facts that were cited by the speakers. I shall not hide the fact that I was especially touched by one of them. A certain people's judge, having become familiar with a complaint about a reprimand made by his chief and having understood that he would undoubtedly be ruined, translated an actual record from court proceedings into a new, fictive one, including in it procedural documents which were taken from out of the blue. And here is the problem: the circumspect lawyer (he apparently knew with whom he was dealing) had managed to photograph the real record. And he submitted the photographs to the city court.

It is not even this impressive incident that causes perplexity, but its consequences. The judge got off with a warning. And he continues to judge people. Possibly, he even gives some people harsh reprimands for forging documents on the job.

I should like to think about the conditions that give rise to this disorder. the thrill of power and confidence in their own impunity which, as we can see, is not without justification--if, of course.... But there is something else also: a lack of conscience, dishonor and absolute professional unsuitability are qualities which we have not taken into account for many years. We have discussed them, but we have not drawn any practical conclusions.

A legal expert who allows himself to deal with the law in a familiar way all his own--well, what kind of legal expert is that? Having brought to account any citizen who has violated the law we must--not in words, but in deeds!--be three times as demanding with the legal expert. Three times, four times as strict. But in life for some reason (sometimes, once in a while, in individual cases) it turns out to be the opposite.

In his report V. I. Terevilo gave a quite a few "individual cases" of the grossest violation of the law by legal experts which had entailed condemning people who were guilty of nothing. He named not only the case which was written about in our newspaper (an essay by G. Tselms "The Court Report That Never Existed" and the response to this--LITERATURNAYA GAZETA of 15 January and 23 April of this year) but also cases that were examined in Moscow, Kazakhstan, Belorussia, Armenia, Krasnodar Kray, Smolensk and Saratov Oblast and other regions of the country.

Here again there arises the question: what actually is awaiting them, these dangerous criminals who represent themselves to be no more and no less than fighters against violators of the law? Some of them will receive criminal punishment. The majority will be transferred to other work. Putting the brakes on slightly...see again the essay by G. Tselms and the response to it. Other examples are contained in numerous letters from readers." Why all this restraint? Out of pity for people who were once respectable? No, it is worse: out of a bureaucratic fear of "attracting an unhealthy interest," "generating unnecessary rumors" and "simply a nightmare!" providing grist for the mill"... A lack of principles always generates a lack of principles, passing it off as concern for the public good.

The decree adopted by the plenum especially emphasized "the need for unwavering observance of the requirements of legislation as a most important condition for realizing the democratic principles of justice and equality of citizens before the law and the court, regardless of their work positions and other circumstances." And other circumstances--also! Let us turn our attention to this familiar word. "From others"--this means: from any others. Including from ordinary fear that someone, somewhere for some reason will interpret the law incorrectly without giving it even a second thought.

What is the reason for these violations which some comrades are inclined lightly, perhaps even tenderly to call "a judicial mistake." V. I. Terebilov, speaking, naturally, only about that which is within the competence of

judicial and not other legal protection agencies, gave one of the reasons. There is every justification for calling it a chronic disease: blind acceptance of evidence obtained in the preliminary investigation (as it frequently turns out--illegally), although the judicial investigation (that is, the main, basic, nonpreliminary one) could easily have convinced anyone that the initial information was unreliable, doubtful or simply absurd. Easily, with one indispensable condition: "If one approaches (I am quoting the speaker from his notes) an analysis and evaluation of this evidence responsibly...."

Responsibly! That is, in other words, to be responsible for this analysis, for this evaluation! Well, where is it, this response? What does it consist in? What is the nature of adherence to principle and justice here? Where is its deterrent force? Will a reprimand really deter other colleagues of the irresponsible legal expert from prejudice or thoughtlessness? From merciless deafness?

The plenum demanded of the courts a "maximally attentive attitude toward solving the problem of the guilt of each citizen who is brought to responsibility so as to fully preclude cases of unjustified conviction. Each such case should be regarded as the grossest violation of socialist law and order which should entail strict liability of the parties guilty of this."

It is precisely with this--weighty, impressive!--quotation from the decree adopted by the plenum that I should like to end my remarks, regretting the fact that many of the most important ideas, the most interesting facts and large-scale conclusions have been left out of the picture. About the actual meaning of a presumption of innocence in the practical activity of the courts, about the revision of outdated ideas concerning economic initiative, about the role of justice in the struggle for product quality. And about many other things.

Among the decisions reached by the plenum there is this one: "...To provide for extensive publicity of judicial activity." This decision, like all the rest, which correspond to the spirit of the time and the essential needs of the society, promises the possibility of again taking a penetrating and impartial look at today's and tomorrow's judicial practice and seeing how quickly and precisely the instructions given by the plenum of the USSR Supreme Court are introduced into life.

The situation which now exists in the country and the level of public awareness are such that the real embodiment (or nonembodiment) of the decisions that were made in life should be kept under the broadest public control. General publicity and true effectiveness of democracy--these are the guarantee that words will not diverge from deeds. Only in this case will the content of the concept of "social justice" be enriched with another extremely important quality--the confidence of each and every individual that justice will be the culmination of everything that is in the shadow of the law. Justice, and nothing else.

11772
CSO: 1800/420

MEDIA AND PROPAGANDA

TAJIK MINISTER CITED FOR NOT COOPERATING WITH PRESS

Moscow SOVETSKAYA KULTURA in Russian 1 Apr 86 p 2

[Article: "A Peculiar Attitude"]

[Text] A resident of Dushanbe tried to call a repairman out to his house to repair his radio set. The order was not taken, so he appealed to the staff of SOVETSKAYA KULTURA. Our Tajikistan correspondent, L. Makhkamov, set out to discover why the client's request was dismissed, contrary to regulations.

In the Consumer Services Ministry of the Tajik SSR, neither the department head F. Stanevish nor the administrative head S. Zhurov would talk to the journalist. It seems that this requires the personal permission of the minister. He was advised to go to the minister, A. Kasymova, and if she allowed it, then...

The minister did not allow it. She was categorically against interference on the part of the newspaper in the affairs of her ministry.

L. Makhkamov related this incident, which characterizes the unacceptable work style not only in the consumer service, but also in the ministry apparatus, on December 17 of last year in his article, "What Will the Minister Say?"

After its publication, A. Kasymova sent the editors a letter in which she painstakingly skirted the main point of the article, the blatant bureaucratic swagger, the attempt to protect herself and her subordinates against criticism by the press. The main point of her letter was this: "your correspondent appealed to the association, "Tadzhikbytradio-elektronika" and the ministry as the owner of a complex radio apparatus, presented his press credentials and demanded special treatment."

No, not special treatment, but a normal, businesslike, respectful attitude toward the client, whom they force to make efforts he should not have to make. A businesslike attitude toward a customer's needs should be the rule, not the exception. Minister A. Kasymova seems to be of a different opinion. Is that why she stresses "credentials" and "special treatment?" They suggest something intolerable and deserving of condemnation--as if to say, "so that's his game; he's rushing in where he has no business!"

But just why does she think he has no business? Is it not proper to expose the poor work of the enterprises of the ministry? Is it not proper to help correct flaws with criticism? Is it not proper to fight for the interests of those for whom the Dushanbe consumer service shows absolutely no regard? Vladimir Gritsan, the owner of a radio set, was one of the many such people. It was with Vladimir Gritsan's troubles that the correspondent first went to the ministry. It was his call that started the story related above.

It is well known within the republic that the state of affairs under A. Kasymova's management is far from normal. The republic newspaper ADABIET VA SANAT [literature and art] has written about this, but the editors have so far received no reply to their criticisms. "I must find out in higher organs whether we are obligated to answer," the minister said.

The republic newspaper KOMMUNIST TADZHIKISTANA also printed a critical article. Deputy Minister S. Niyezmamadov was recalled, but the official statement discussed everything except the essence of the problem.

This creates the impression that the fresh wind of change has not touched the ministry, that it has not adopted the principled stance of the party, of the 27th CPSU Congress: no worker is beyond control, beyond criticism; criticism must become part of the natural working state of society, of every collective.

More than three months have passed since "What Will the Minister Say?" was published. However, neither the Soviet of Ministers of TSSR nor the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the republic has informed the editors of its evaluation of the activities and management style of the Consumer Services Ministry of Tajikistan. Is this why the minister, confirmed in the continuation of the old-fashioned methods, freely demonstrates her personal attitude toward criticism?

13183/13252
CSO: 1830/518

HISTORY AND PHILOSOPHY

PRAVDA CITES ENGELS' THOUGHTS ON REINTERPRETING MARXISM

PM130855 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 4 May 86 First Edition p 3

[Article by Doctor of Philosophical Sciences Professor A. Volodin: "F. Engels' Philosophical Legacy: The 100th Anniversary of the Publication of 'Ludwig Feuerbach and the End of Classical German Philosophy'"--passages between slantlines published in boldface]

[Text] A few years before his death, as if summing up the results of the development and propagandization of his new philosophy and his tireless, almost 50-year struggle for it, F. Engels compiled a list of his works. The list included an inventory of the books written both with Marx and individually. There were 16 in all. Number 15 was the brochure "Ludwig Feuerbach and the End of Classical German Philosophy." This was essentially the /final/ work of one of the founders of scientific socialism on general theoretical--philosophical and methodological--issues, his /philosophical legacy/, if one can put it that way. This work was first published in spring 1886 in the magazine DIE NEUE ZEIT.

It is impossible to describe here even briefly the entire ideological wealth of "Ludwig Feuerbach." We will note the main thing. What was stated in this work--not said out of the blue or stated once, but gradually formulated in several ways--about the very essence, the "supreme question," and main avenues of philosophy, its problems, functions, and relationship with the other sciences, its relation to the process of the class and political struggle, and the fundamental difference between Marxist philosophical teaching and previous philosophy was for years a mature concept contained and developed in the previous works of Marx and Engels but which gained here a precise and /classic form/.

Each new generation reads the great spiritual works of the past anew, in its own way, and with its own viewpoint--in accordance with the urgent problems which we face. A century has passed since the publication of "Ludwig Feuerbach." But Engels' behests remain alive today and many of the ideas contained in the work have not lost their acuteness and vitality. We will dwell on just some of them.

1. The principles embodied in "Ludwig Feuerbach" for analyzing previous philosophy and the ideological heritage in general still retain their importance.

If we try to express these principles in one concept it would be /specific historical method/, Engels viewed the development of philosophy and the natural and historical sciences in close connection with the development of society's economic life, class relations, and the political struggle. Engels revealed the evolution of philosophical ideas as a contradictory but ultimately progressive process with its ups and downs, its sharp advancements and setbacks, including complex points--as was the case with Feuerbach's critical denial of Hegel--when movement forward in one respect, toward materialism, simultaneously turned out to be a return to the old: metaphysics. For Engels the orientation toward the revelation of the specifically original nature of a thinker's ideological creativity and the innovations that he managed to make to the general treasure-house of philosophical culture, and at the same time--we emphasize this--toward the /problems/ which an individual philosopher was set but unable to solve owing to certain circumstances was natural. The continuity of of "new direction" in philosophy--that is, dialectical and historical materialism--with previous teachings was treated by Engels not as a mechanical accumulation in the Marxist storehouse of "grains" of truth that had already been discovered, but as a labor-intensive shelling of those "grains" from the thick canvas of various teachings and the reprocessing, reworking, rethinking, and sometimes--as was the case with Hegel--even the "overturning" of these teachings. The /no nihilism/ principle--the principle that the history of philosophy can provide an exceptionally great deal for resolving strictly philosophical problems!--was further developed by V. I. Lenin while working on the works of Hegel, Feuerbach, and other thinkers.

We emphasize that the interpretation of the philosophy of the past was for Engels and for Marxism always an /interpretation/ and a /critical interpretation to which any idolatry was alien/, usually reflected in direct indications of the historical narrowness and conservative, even reactionary points in the creativity of the thinker under examination. The desire to present reactionary, nationalist, and religious vestiges in an idyllic way was in no way characteristic of Engels' appeal to the past. Yet even today such attempts are made by the authors of certain works of literature, art, and scientific studies, which was stated in the CPSU Central Committee Political Report to the 27th Party Congress.

2. Engels wrote that it is one thing to acknowledge dialectics "verbally, but another thing to apply them in each individual case and in each given sphere of research." All of "Ludwig Feuerbach" is imbued with the idea that past teachings such as scholasticism and dogmatism are organically alien to Marxist theory. It is worth noting that in a number of letters in the latter years of his life Engels warned against attempts at a "natural philosophical" reinterpretation of Marxist philosophy, which is essentially a recipe for a historically surpassed kind of philosophizing, and against turning the dialectical method into an ossified system to which only newly discovered facts could be added.

The adherence to the principle defended by Engels of the "indissolubility of creative development and the correct application of Marxist dialectics/ was again stressed quite definitely in the CPSU Program, which says that the

methodology of dialectical materialism has been and continues to be the fundamental and tested basis of natural scientific and social knowledge. This methodology must be further creatively developed and skillfully applied in research work and social practice.

Today the most important testing ground where Marxist philosophical methodology can and should demonstrate its creative potential is the scientific analysis of the contradictions which comprise the source of socialist society's development.

It is well known that not so long ago the thesis that as socialism develops contradictions become increasingly smoothed over started to gain ground in our social science. These contradictions, so to speak, are eliminated and the "struggle" between opposites becomes increasingly relative and their unity increasingly absolute, so that ultimately their opposite aspects will be completely overcome, reconciled, and harmonized. In practice this thesis has led to the acuteness of vital contradictions often being concealed and to realism being absent in assessing the true state of affairs in the economy, the social sphere, and other spheres. But on a general theoretical level this position would mean rejecting dialectics and returning to the concept rejected by Marxism (and criticized in "Ludwig Feuerbach") of the "complete society," in which all kinds of contradictions are overcome once and for all and mankind finally achieves an "absolute state."

3. The theses contained in "Ludwig Feuerbach," which pointed to the /exceptional complexity of the system of social determination/ designated by Engels under the general concept of the "motive forces of history," are perhaps more important today than ever before. In revealing this concept, he showed that alongside profound economic laws, the needs of material production, and the needs and interests of classes uniquely reflected in the "will of the state" and different ideological forms, it is necessary also to take into account the levers that bring into everyday action the specific mass participants in the historical process, including "ideal stimuli." Criticizing idealistic and "essentially pragmatic" views of history typical of "old materialism," which judged everything purely according to historical figures' "motives for action," Engels pointed at the same time to the definite role of these "motives" in the general system of social determination.

Vulgar materialism that ignores the role of the conscience in history and reduces it to a development of purely economic or even technological relations that is allegedly independent of people's will and consciousness is alien to Marxism. Until the end of his life Engels mocked the absurd claim that "Marx makes history completely automatic, without any participation by people (who make history), as if economic relations (which, however, are themselves created by people!) play with these people like simple chess pieces."

Under socialism--as V. I. Lenin stated, "socialism is not created by directives from above. Bureaucratic automatism is spiritually alien to it; living and creative socialism is the creation of the people's masses themselves"--economic laws cannot be adequately implemented if their action fails to coincide with the conscience activity of the millions-strong masses. Hence the enormous

attention which the party is currently devoting to stepping up the human factor. As the CPSU Program notes, "Socialist society cannot function effectively without finding new ways of developing the masses' creative activity in all spheres of life."

4. We will note, finally, Engels' unfading ideas about the personality of the theoretical scientists, whose essential characteristic is to serve science selflessly. The author of "Ludwig Feuerbach" considered this quality to be inherent in the outstanding representatives of classical German philosophy. It was typified by an "interest in purely scientific research irrespective of whether the results obtained were practically advantageous or not and whether or not they contradicted police instructions." Engels pointed out that this tradition that was typical of German philosophers came to an abrupt end in Germany in the second half of the 19th century. By then the "official spokesmen" of philosophy and the social sciences in general had gone over to the service of the ruling class and become overt ideologues for the bourgeois way of life and the existing state. As a consequence, the social sciences saw the "complete disappearance of the old spirit of implacable theoretical research. Its place was taken by feeble-minded eclecticism and a fearful concern about position and salary up to and including the basest careerism." Pointing out that the more boldly and resolutely science acts the more consonant it is with workers' interests and aspirations, Engels explained the working class' ineradicable interest in theory by the fact that, in contrast to the environment of bourgeois society's virtual bribing of scientists, in the proletarian environment there are "no ideas about careers, profit, or gracious patronage from above." Engels' idea about tallying the desire for truth inherent in genuine scientists with the interests and aspirations of the working class/ has been confirmed by time-honored social practice, and first and foremost by the practice of real socialism in our country.

However, it is no secret that the manner of, to put it bluntly, by no means selfless attitudes toward scientific activity sometimes penetrates our scientific milieu too. And then truth ceases to be the goal of research, theoretical developments become removed from scientific "purity," turning into a means of career advancement and an instrument for personal enrichment, and scientific boldness is supplanted by the desire to comment on already adopted official documents before anyone else and to "justify" them retrospectively.

Speaking against banal empiricism and fruitless scholastic discussions that discredit genuinely scientific activity, the CPSU in its program declared jumping on bandwagons to be a phenomenon that runs counter to science. From the lofty rostrum of the 27th Congress a serious warning was clearly and precisely issued to theory bandwagon-jumpers. "Truth is not found in declarations and instructions; it emerges in scientific discussions and disputes and is verified in action." The century that has passed since the publication of "Ludwig Feuerbach and the End of Classical German Philosophy" has been a time when life has tested Marxist philosophical teaching with problems which were unknown to its founders. And practice has shown that the theory of dialectical materialism created by Marx and Engels has not become obsolete, nor could it have, since, like Marxism as a whole, it is less a doctrine than a method for objectively analyzing reality. And can the desire for truth become obsolete?!

Inheriting from classical German philosophy the spirit of unceasing exploration, Marxism-Leninism is today boldly tackling life's acutest questions head on. For ultimately it is this theoretical boldness that F. Engels bequeathed to his spiritual heirs.

/9274

CSO: 1830/565

CULTURE

AUTHOR DESCRIBES PROBLEMS WITH EDITORIAL, FILM-MAKING PROCESS

Moscow SOVETSKAYA KULTURA in Russian 29 Apr 86 p 3

[Article by Arkadiy Sakhnin under the "Straight Talk" rubric: "Start Using Identities"; first paragraph is SOVETSKAYA KULTURA introduction]

[Excerpt] Today we publish Arkadiy Sakhnin's comments about certain problems of the creative process caused by the party congress.

Today we openly and loudly talk about our shortcomings, mistakes, and even vices. We show what harm the errors of a recent and already comparatively remote time brought to us. We engage in this business very amicably, coming out publicly in the press, on radio and television, and from the speaker's rostrum. We cite all the new examples of negative occurrences noted by the party congress. We confirm the correctness of the congressional analysis of the state of affairs in the country and the various walks of life. What has been building up for years has found an opening and spilled out.

All of this is good. However, the party congress not only has exposed the negative occurrences, but has shown the way for their elimination as well. Precisely this--decisive and undelayed actions to eliminate the shortcomings and accelerate our forward motion--is the main task set before each of us by the congress. And yet, in this main thing, we just familiarize ourselves, and in no way dare to take so much as the first step.

"Examine the occurrences, but do not start using identities." This sort of thing may be both heard and read. But why, I wonder, should we not start using identities? As much as we complain that the publication of a book takes 5, or maybe more, years, so much are we talking about overcautious persons in all areas of culture but concernedly guarding their names. Thus, for example, M. Ganina tells in LITGAZETA [Literary Gazette] about a certain chief editor of a certain Moscow magazine who said to a certain talented writer that if he published the writer's novel he, the chief editor, "would be hanged," and also talks about the flood of trite material being put out by the publishing houses because no one will be held accountable for it. If only one family name of those at fault had been given! You would be careful, and others would think awhile before signing trite material to publication or setting up barriers to the talented.

I also read Ye. Yevtushenko's article in SOVETSKAYA KULTURA [Soviet Culture] with pleasure. Of course, there had been occasion earlier as well to hear about the need for public familiarization and discussion, about "bureaucratic red tape" in a bygone working day, about the harm of willful decisions in the prewar and postwar times, and about how important it is for leaders of the state to ask the personal opinion of the people on vital issues. All of this is truly important, and much has been said about it.

I should like to share some practical views based on personal experience.

By contract with the Mosfilm [Moscow Film] Motion Picture Studio, I wrote the scenario for a two-part film, in which, along with heroes of high morals, I also showed the moral decay and other vices of those who were by no means messenger boys or caretakers. The studio received it well, having officially informed me that the scenario held interest for it and that it considered the scenario "for the most part a fully composed cinedramaturgic work," and having recommended shortening the text somewhat and making certain corrections. At a discussion with the studio's chief editor, who then was L. Nekhoroshev, it was decided to select a director first, hear out his views also, and then afterwards complete the work.

A minor digression. If, let us say, the editorial office of some magazine has rejected a writer's manuscript and he considers its arguments unsound, he has the opportunity to turn to another editorial office, a third...and, finally, to any publishing house, and these independently decide whether or not to publish the work. Thus, with the rare exception, a worthy work always will find a publisher.

There is an entirely different situation in cinematography. Even such a major studio in the country as Mosfilm has no independence whatsoever. To be more precise, it can reject a scenario, but, well, accept....

The fate of every motion picture film, at whatever studio it may be produced, is decided, it turns out, solely by the Goskino SSSR [USSR State Committee for Cinematography]. For a studio to acquire the opportunity to decide independently what film it is to place in production, no additional governmental decisions are necessary. Not even a Goskino order is needed. It is simply not necessary to demand every scenario and every motion picture film for checking. Then the motion picture studios also would feel their responsibility to a much greater extent.

...Five directors expressed a desire to make a film by my scenario. For 3 months, Directors V. Uskov and V. Krasnopol'skiy unsuccessfully sought Goskino's permission for production. Believing that they would make the film, USSR People's Artist Ye. Matveyev asked that the role of the main hero be reserved for him. Director I. Gostev, jointly with USSR People's Artist V. Tikhonov, who also had chosen a role for himself, did not obtain the Goskino SSSR management's permission to make the film.

A month was required for the corrections recommended to me by the studio. That was if the scenario were taken up when all opportunities not to work had been exhausted. But, under normal circumstances--no more than 10 days. I made these corrections knowing full well that they were irrelevant. A year went by...two. They kept extending the contract period for me upon my application until I said that the time had come to cancel the contract. I shall write a story, I said, on the scenario's theme, and my work will not have been done in vain.

That's an idea, they encouraged me at the studio. Look, if you publish the story, the scenario will get the "green light...." And could it be that such would really be the case? I got a new extension and sat down to work. A year later I took the story to the Sovremennik [Contemporary] Publishing House. It fell into the hands of Editress Yekaterina Alekseyevna Markova and frightened her. How may one couch this sort of thing? She began to make her curlicues [editorial marks] and wavy lines resembling stenographic symbols, with which the manuscript was marked up, and these boiled down to one thing--that it should not be published. The didactic tone of voice, and the conclusions sounding like the ultimate truth, gradually brought me to the boiling point. It would be necessary, of course, to control myself; she was, after all, a woman. I could not. I told her everything I was thinking, not about the remarks and instructions--I understood that was futile--but about her complete professional unfitness.

Her self-control turned out to be somewhat greater. She said nothing to me in response, and just shrugged her shoulders with a smile. She understood: She was the OTK [department of technical control], and I the performer. The production done by me did not meet the standard; what claims could there still be upon the receiver? She had lots of other productions lined up.

The publishing house is obliged to render a written judgment of a story. They will not write to me the kinds of things the editress said. So I thought, and that was my error. They wrote. They wrote even more cuttingly. As I found out later, Markova had gone to Deputy Chief Editor S. Barchenko, already well-recommended in the realm of overcaution (He has now been promoted), and he fully supported her. They made a report to the publishing house director. However, he is not obliged and does not have the physical capability to read the hundreds of manuscripts to be found in the publishing house. Apparently he believed the conclusions of the two senior officials.

From the publishing house's extensive official response, in which I even was accused of divulging a state secret and the page where I committed this crime was indicated as well, there followed, to say it in my own words, the unequivocal conclusion: I needed to throw the manuscript into the wastebasket and set to work on a new one. Apparently in order that I might better cope with this matter, there stood at the end: "We wish you success."

And thereafter? Thereafter--nerves, strength, time. Irreplaceable. It was not soon, but the day did come when G. Gusev, who then was director of the publishing

house, was compelled to read the manuscript. He read it and gave the instructions--remove all the annotations and editorial marks, and put the manuscript into composition. The story was published. PRAVDA, IZVESTIYA, KOMSOMOLSKAYA PRAVDA, LITERATURNAYA GAZETA, and LITERATURNAYA ROSSIYA favorably critiqued it.

Well, but how is Markova getting along? Oh, fine. It was indicated on the book: Editor Ye. A. Markova. Probably she was afraid to remove her name from the publication, in which not a single correction or annotation of hers had been taken into account, not even the one about "state secrets," and her participation had been expressed only in the fact that, solely for purposes of overcaution, she had striven mightily that the story not be published.

From what source did she derive such courage? It is utterly clear, and has been said so many times: No one will be held accountable for damage being inflicted upon the literary process.

Even before Sovremennik, NOVYY MIR [New World] had published my story, and the press was good; now then, I thought, the film will be made. The more so because new favorable circumstances had appeared. Zealously and long, albeit in vain, Director N. Spiridenko, one of the most talented graduates of his studio in the opinion of S. Gerasimov, sought permission to make the film. And in this, even Gerasimov himself took an interest. We sat for a long time with Sergey Apollinariyevich, and the much-experienced, most talented master explained how the forthcoming film seemed to him. He not only said, but also wrote how he believed in the creative powers of the young director upon whose shoulders was the work on the large production, and that, ultimately, he himself was prepared to take sponsorship over the work of his student. He went to Goskino with this on the following day just as he had promised us. And also in vain.

The scenario's length of stay at the studio was nearing 4 years--there now was no way to prolong it further.

Entirely correct. To prolong it further was impossible. And the wording in connection with that was correct, that I "still have not wholly succeeded in fulfilling the recommendations and desires.... And the scenario is somewhat too large in scope.... Taking into account, as well, your oral notification of the impossibility of continuing the work in view of your employment at the present time...the studio is compelled to discontinue contractual relations with you."

12319
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CULTURE

PAPER DESCRIBES HOROWITZ' CONCERT, GIVES BIOGRAPHY

Moscow SOVETSKAYA KULTURA in Russian 23 Apr 86 p 8

[Article by R. Chernyy: "An Old Master, a Youthful Piano"]

[Text] He is old. Gray-headed, stooped, at times even bent. Skin like parchment, with radiating creases, covered his face. His hands? Lifeless hands, unbending fingers, hands of wood. His gait is heavy, shuffling, unsteady. At times it seems as if it is difficult for him to walk. But finally he approaches the piano and... Youth, it has suddenly returned.

Yes, he is young. Strikingly young at this moment. A mischievous flame suddenly kindles in his eyes, especially when he laughs. His movements become quick. As if energy is boiling within him. Touching the instrument, his hands instantly come to life, his fingers, light, quick, fly headlong over the keys.

BIOGRAPHIC NOTES

Vladimir Horowitz was born in the Ukraine, in Berdichev, in 1904. He studied at the Kiev Conservatory with V. Pukhalskiy, S. Tarnovskiy and F. Blumenfeld. After finishing the conservatory in 1921, he gave concerts in many cities in our country. He appeared in Kiev, Kharkov, Odessa, Rostov, Tbilisi and later played as a guest artist in Moscow and Leningrad. In 1925 he left the USSR. Since 1928 he has lived in New York. Twice (from 1936 to 1938 and from 1953 to 1964) he interrupted his concert activity due to illness. He has won renown, first of all, for his performances of the works of Chopin, Liszt, Skriabin and Rachmaninov.

Is that all? Of course not. But is it really possible to find room in these modest notes, or even in a more extensive account, for the life of an artist? A life full of searching, of doubts, of rises and falls, of triumphs and of failures? Therefore we will turn instead to the pianist himself and give him the opportunity to speak.

THOUGHTS ALOUD

"What forms the musician? Music? Undoubtedly, yes. But not only. I just visited the museum apartment of A. Skriabin. I played on his piano and I

remembered. I recalled my childhood. Those who are no longer here with us today. And of course I remembered Aleksandr Nikolayevich himself, the words he once addressed to my mother: 'Your son will be a pianist. But to become a really good pianist he must be a broadly educated person. He must read a great deal, must understand painting, know the history of architecture and, of course, music.' I have remembered this truth my entire life. It must be learned by every artist.

"How are attitudes, predilections, tastes, formed? In various ways. I, for instance, in my childhood, loved to play opera music. This was extremely upsetting to my mother. When she would hear me playing the overture for some opera in an arrangement for piano, she would grow distressed, without fail: 'In order to become a real pianist', she used to say, 'you must first of all play Bach.' But I kept on doing what I wanted. Why was opera music so interesting to me? Well, evidently because music, any kind of music -- opera or symphonic -- is first and foremost related in my mind to the sound of the human voice. In every melody, that is just what I hear. Music always sings.

"My teachers? My spiritual mentors? Well, Liszt and, well, first of all of course, Skriabin and Rachmaninov.

"Sergey Vasilyevich Rachmaninov was my closest friend. We were friends for almost 20 years. We often met at home, mine or his, where we played music together. He was a great musician and a splendid person. Rachmaninov was the only person who liked my compositions. Frankly speaking, I think he liked them partly because he sensed his own compositional tradition in them. It is indeed very natural that he did so: I was enormously influenced by him. I have always felt, and support this view today as well, that any pianist who had decided to become a good pianist must compose music.

"I heard Rachmaninov for the last time in 1942. I saw Sergey Vasilyevich in his final hours. But not only Rachmaninov is responsible for my connection with Russian, with Soviet musical culture. It is also necessary to mention the names of Tchaikovsky, Mussorgsky, Prokofiev, Kabelevsky. And, if we are talking about pianists, then it is first of all necessary to single out G. Neigauz, Richter, Gilels, Sofronitsky, Zak. The achievements of Soviet performers are truly great"

BIOGRAPHICAL NOTES

After the war, Horowitz for the first time in America performed the 6th, 7th, and 8th sonatas of Prokofiev and the 2nd and 3rd sonatas of Kabalevsky. In the program of his present concerts in Moscow and Leningrad, besides works by D. Scarlatti, Mozart, Schubert, Schumann, Chopin and Liszt, he has included two etudes by Skriabin and two preludes by Rachmaninov.

THOUGHTS ALOUD

"They ask me: Why are there no works by contemporary composers in your program? I am an old pianist and cannot perform everything in a single program. For this, it would be necessary to play two or three or, perhaps,

four programs. But no, it's more than that. Well then, let me make a confession to you: in general, I do not favor modern music too much. Today there are so many young pianists who are happy to play it. When I develop a program for a particular concert, I am least of all occupied by the thought of who wrote this or that composition. What is important is something else -- its internal content.

"For some reason, many people have been interested that I brought my own instrument with me. I want to say right away: There is nothing special about it. I simply am accustomed to it; it has excellent tone. And although shipment was not inexpensive, I wanted to do everything possible so that Soviet audiences would be able to fully appreciate my art, so that it would bring them pleasure.

"I am often asked about something: isn't it difficult for me, with my almost 82 years, to make a flight across the ocean. I say at once: No, not difficult. I am able to fly as much as I want. What helps me to keep in shape? I don't eat meat, don't drink, don't smoke, don't take any kinds of medicine. But of course, first of all, there's my creative work.

"Fate turned out so that, in 1925, I left my homeland. Now I am once again in Moscow, in the Soviet Union, where my family, my nephews and nieces, live. I am glad of this and am touched that I am being received so warmly here. And I want to state: I came to the USSR as an ambassador of peace. My peaceful mission -- is my music."

...On the 20th of April at 4 o'clock in the afternoon, alas for the first time in more than half a century, he once again walked out onto the stage of the Great Hall of the Moscow Conservatory. Treading heavily, he walked to the piano. Heavily, he lowered himself onto the bench. As always, he struck the first transparent cords of a sonata by D. Scarlatti with unexpected lightness, and began to play. And he played the entire evening just as an old master with a youthful spirit should.

13032
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CULTURE

LOCAL PHOTOGRAPHERS DENIED VEHICLE FOR MARKETING GOODS

Riga SOVETSKAYA LATVIYA in Russian 26 Apr 86 p 2

[Article by A. Akis, artistic director of the Riga People's Photographic Studio and honored art worker of the Latvian SSR, under the "Letter to the Editor" rubric: "The Tale is Quickly Being Told"]

[Text] Three years ago a group of photographers appealed to the managers of the Daylrade Production Association with a proposal to create a section for the making of photographs which are in great demand by the population. The proposal did not receive practical support either in the association or in the republic's Ministry of Local Industry. All it led to was discussions and correspondence of little use.

Last year a photographer of the association, V. Ivanov, brought an agreement from Minsk about the transfer by the Belorussian SSR Academy of Sciences of equipment for the production of photographic wallpapers, curtains, calendars and household carryalls which are now considered stylish and in severely short supply.

V. Grimze, the present director of Daylrade, brushed aside the agreement. In his opinion, production of this type is not expedient. He said let the Progress Scientific Production Association try to create an experimental section on the base of its photographic laboratory, and in Daylrade they will see what will come of this venture.

It makes no difference to us what kind of association or ministry will show an interest; it is important that this proposal be given a chance. But while we are still not being given hope, it nevertheless seems that the proposal deserves the most thoughtful consideration.

We think that the time has come to create a specialized enterprise for the production of all types of photographic goods which has artistic and scientific method councils.

They could control the quality of goods and work out well-founded, long-range recommendations for the assortment based on demand.

There are now 11 people's photographic studios in our republic. The Riga People's Photographic Studio, an honored collective of the Latvian SSR, received two First Class Awards of the USSR Exhibition of Economic Achievements during the past five-year plan.

We recall this not for the sake of self-advertisement, but to confirm that there are enough photographer artists in the republic whose work is not lying idle on shelves in stores. A specialized enterprise will undoubtedly pay for itself. There will cease to be a shortage of photographic goods, and experts will receive an additional stimulus for creative work.

We have stated our views in letters sent in the middle of February to the LaSSR Gosplan and the republic's Ministry of Local Industry. More than one and a half months have passed, but we have not received answers.

Why is it necessary to knock on all the doors so persistently and for such a long time? Is it not because, in particular, that, let us say, it is easier for the Daylrade Association to fulfil the plan, producing tasteless jewelry in a pseudo-folk style than to engage in a new business which, in the opinion of some managers, it is still not known how it will turn out?

12810
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SOCIAL ISSUES

SOVIET SCIENTIST NOTES GROWING INTEREST IN ECOLOGICAL CONCERNS

Moscow KOMSOMOLSKAYA PRAVDA in Russian 22 Mar 86 p 2

[Report of an interview with Aleksandr Leonidovich Yanshin, vice president of the USSR Academy of Sciences, by KOMSOMOLSKAYA PRAVDA correspondent Yu. Danilin under the "Program of our Life" rubric: "On Formal Terms with Ecology"; date of interview not given]

[Text] At the 27th CPSU Congress it was noted that it is the goal of society and of every individual to live on the earth, using its wealth wisely and solving its complex ecological problems intelligently. Our correspondent discussed this with Vice President of the USSR Academy of Sciences and Hero of Socialist Labor, academician Aleksandr Leonidovich Yanshin.

[KOMSOMOLSKAYA PRAVDA] Aleksandr Leonidovich, right now there are so many arguments about ecological problems, public opinion is following them so intently and so much attention was devoted to them at the 27th CPSU Congress, that we would like to take a small excursion, as it were, into the background of this question: Where did we get these problems from and what place, in your opinion, do they occupy among the most important and pressing problems of the present day?

[Academician Yanshin] You should not, of course, call these problems new. Still, if you leaf through newspapers and magazines from 20 years ago, you won't detect any concern on their account. Scientific and technical progress which, with every year, increases the might of our country and improves the conditions of our life, has nonetheless during the past quarter century, not only in our country but throughout the world, greatly aggravated all problems of protecting the environment or, to speak more broadly and in a more scientific language, all problems of the biosphere, and has caused them to become a subject of intense study.

Shortcomings in man's relationship with nature did not arise all of a sudden. They can even be described as exaggerated virtues, which have been transformed

into the opposite. During the first decades following the Great October Revolution it was necessary to rapidly raise the country from a state of poverty and centuries-long backwardness, to extract as much as possible from nature in the shortest periods possible -- to do as much as was possible. A saying attributed to I. V. Michurin was generally supported and was justified at the time: "We cannot wait for favors from nature, our problem is to take them from her." It was precisely on this basis that quantitative indicators became the basic indicators of all plans. And the effect of this was enormous. It helped our heroic people to bear all the burdens of the Great Fatherland War. And afterwards, to rapidly rebuild everything that had been destroyed in the areas of temporary fascist occupation. We grew accustomed to the quantitative indicators. They were considered to be the basic factors in our economic life. However, even where it was justified and necessary, the drive for quantitative fulfillment of plans always worked against basic improvements in the quality of products that were being manufactured and against the introduction of new kinds of technology.

And in a number of cases the race for achieving quantitative indicators led to great economic miscalculations. A great deal of work by USSR Gosplan and other departments was needed to translate purely quantitative plans for the activity of various enterprises into ones in which qualitative and resource-conservation factors would have decisive significance for their fulfillment. The April 1985 Plenum of the CPSU Central Committee and the June 1985 CPSU Central Committee conference on scientific and technical progress charge us directly with this responsibility and the decisions of the 27th CPSU Congress also point us in this direction.

The surrounding environment -- This is a broad concept. It includes not only natural conditions. We have devoted a lot of attention to improving the surroundings of the individual immediately at his place of work. We are building enormous and frequently costly air conditioning and powerful ventilation installations. I would take a similar approach to narrow regional problems. Much is being done. It is a characteristic fact that during the years of the 11th Five-Year Plan about 360 large industrial enterprises were shifted to recycled water supplies, that is to the purification of used water and its reuse a second or a third time, and this has resulted in considerable savings in the total volume of water necessary to the national economy.

But there are also large regional and global problems. Here the situation is very bad. This is because we are not talking about environmental pollution by individual enterprises or complexes in a single country, but in many countries. Take the following phenomenon which, though still insufficiently studied, may represent a threat in terms of its consequences: Meteorological stations throughout the world, including the South Pole and the islands of the Pacific Ocean, have detected increased carbon dioxide in the atmosphere. Combustion of all types of fuel -- of coal, gas and petroleum -- is increasing sharply in all

countries. It is natural that less carbon dioxide is being used up as a result of a reduction in forest areas. And it is specifically the forests which handle this "work", and not marine algae, as was believed earlier.

These two opposing processes have already brought about a perceptible increase in the carbon dioxide level of the atmosphere. If they continue to increase at these same rates, this will inevitably lead to a so-called "greenhouse effect", that is to a lower release of heat in winter and to a general rise in temperatures... To what kinds of changes in moisture exchange can this prospect lead? Mathematical calculations indicate that, south of 50 degrees of latitude in the northern hemisphere -- this is the latitude of Kharkov -- the amount of precipitation will decline and the number of drought years will increase. But north of 50 degrees, the amount of precipitation will grow and there will also be an increase for the Earth as a whole. This is natural because snow and ice will melt.

So, a continued increase in temperatures will lead to substantial melting of the ice of Antarctica and Greenland, which will result in a rise in the level of the world ocean. During the next century, all of the world's coastal cities will experience the threat of flooding. This is a very serious general ecological problem. And its counterpart is the drying up of continents. According to data published by the FAO, an international organization, not less than 17,000 square kilometers have been turned into desert as a result of human activity. But if you add to this the reduction of the amount of precipitation in southern latitudes, as predicted by climatologists, you have yet another global ecological problem which can be combatted only by a search for international solutions.

Well then, I believe that the danger of nuclear war must be placed at the top of the list of ecological problems. There is no doubt of this. Many materials have already been published on this score and it is absolutely clear that a nuclear war, even if it does not lead to total annihilation of all life, will in any case produce an enormous ecological catastrophe.

The wise policy of our party and government will hopefully lead in the future to the elimination of nuclear weapons and to doing away with this greatest ecological problem. But following this problem in the list are those ecological mistakes which have been caused, as strange as it may seem, by scientific and technical progress. This progress, besides improving the life of man, is also bringing about irreversible changes in man's surrounding natural conditions, and these may also become dangerous for the existence, or at least for the well-being of mankind, in our country in particular.

[KOMSOMOLSKAYA PRAVDA] In such a complicated complex of scientific questions as you have touched upon, it must surely be possible to single out problems, particularly theoretical and practical ones, which will not stand still for

lengthy consideration but which are very important for the country's national economy...

Academician Yanshin From the realm of theory I would pick out work on studying the biosphere and the processes which are now occurring within it. The basis of our biospheric conceptions, let us call them, is a result of the work of our great contemporary, the greatest of the natural scientists, V. I. Vernadskiy. who was an optimist and who always used to say that science will discover ways to overcome any ecological problems. But since the death of academician Vernadskiy, the study of biospheric processes is being carried out only by isolated scientists who, frankly speaking, do not even have serious conditions for this. What is needed are appropriate institutions and special scientific societies and councils. In order to have a basis for seeking ways of overcoming those ecological problems and difficulties which scientific and technical progress has created. This problem is very important and we must try during the 12th Five-Year Plan to prepare ourselves to solve it.

From among the important practical problems closely associated with the economy, I would select the problem of fully utilizing mineral raw materials. Including, so far as possible, those enormous masses of other sorts of material which are extracted when mining ores and other mineral products. Many examples are available in which a department extracts from the total raw material only what it itself needs and discards all the rest. Two years ago, the Kola branch of the Academy of Sciences forwarded to management organs a proposal for creating in Murmansk something similar to a Sovnarkhoz, but only for the mining industry. Precisely because this is a region where almost all types of mineral raw materials have a complex character. And not one of them is being processed in a complex way. This suggestion was discussed for a long time in Gosplan but met with a sharp protest from all ministries. So far, the matter has been reduced to establishing an office of USSR Gosplan. Its permanent representative is supposed to try to coordinate the efforts of the various ministries in these interests. But, essentially, the problem remains unsolved.

It is necessary to consider not only the various components of a mineral raw material, but also the utilization of debris, which often is excellent building material but which we are simply throwing away... So, the problem of making full use of mineral raw materials during the 12th Five-Year Plan is perhaps the most pressing problem faced by the mining industry.

[KOMSOMOLSKAYA PRAVDA] In utilizing raw materials, it really often seems like man is walking through a minefield. What can he do? What paths do you see as real?

[Academician Yanshin] I think that, in the interests of the state, it is necessary to have the courage to admit our mistakes, openly, so that many people

can learn lessons from them, and also to reject incorrect plans, even if they are being fulfilled. How right one of our prominent economists was when he noted that: The interests of the ministries are often at variance with the interests of the national economy as a whole.

The Baykal Combine produces cellulose cord. The aviation industry has refused to take it and it now is used only for tires for our large trucks. Tires with cellulose cord last 2,000 to 2,500 hours and then blow out. But tires with nylon or metal cord last 18,000 hours when used on these same trucks. The motor vehicle industry groans: preserve us from the cord of the Baykal Combine. Switch over to nylon. But... for the cellulose and paper industry and the ministry, the combine is not unprofitable. It does result in losses for another branch of industry. But this does not need to be taken into account. Viewed on a state-wide scale, however, the production of this combine is extremely unprofitable and, from the national viewpoint, raises the question of whether it is necessary to do away with it. The matter does not rest only in Baykal. This is the main point.

In our country land improvement has become associated with water management, and all misunderstandings stem from this. Forgetting the sense and meaning of the term, the workers of the respective ministry and certain scientific workers on their payroll have been persuading us for many years now that land improvement must be understood mainly as irrigation and drainage. It goes without saying that without irrigation cotton will not grow in the republics of Central Asia. Yes, and rice paddies will not produce harvests without being flooded by water. However, for growing wheat in our black earth regions, not water management but rather other kinds of land improvement work have already been shown to be much more effective: growing trees as a protection for fields, retaining snow on fields, fighting the development of gullies and wash-outs in topsoil layers, introducing organic fertilizers to maintain humus content and, in a number of cases, using mineral fertilizers. However, funds for these very effective kinds of land improvement continue to be very limited and, because most allocations for land improvement are being spent on large-scale water management projects, they are being practiced on an insufficient scale. And these water management projects have by no means always been really necessary. Utilization of natural resources will not be a minefield if we learn at the departmental level to concern ourselves about the interests of the people, as was repeatedly stressed at the 27th CPSU Congress.

[KOMSOMOLSKAYA PRAVDA] No director of a large enterprise ever signs an important decision without having consulted with a lawyer. But he has the right to ignore the services of ecologists. Perhaps it is important to provide ecological education to the management apparatus?

[Academician Yanshin] I think that, basically, it would be more correct to figure on the present directors being replaced by the new generation, which has

an excellent understanding of the problems which exist in the area of ecology. But there is a first step that can be taken in this regard: The expert council of Gosplan, through which all large, expensive projects pass, must be staffed with ecologists . So that its expertise will also include ecological conclusions.

In essence, such ecological conclusions are frequently called for, even now. What is needed is only that they be expanded upon and have a more solid basis. And gradually, I suppose, if we do a good job of organizing the ecological education of children and the ecological training of students, then, probably before the year 2000, we will ensure thorough, correct solution of all problems, even local ones.

[KOMSOMOLSKAYA PRAVDA] Aleksandr Leonidovich, since we're on the subject of ecology education, how do you visualize a school course?

[Academician Yanshin] There is no question that the subject of nature conservation must exist in school. But, it is not worth racking our brains over a new program of courses. It is simply necessary to expand traditional school biology courses. Because these questions are so interesting, study materials must also be on the same level. Precise, penetrating, written in good, graphic language, but also strictly scientific. An ideal alternative to the Prosvyeshcheniye Publishing House, incidentally, is offered by KOMSOMOLSKAYA PRAVDA, which publishes the series "Windows on Nature." This creates great amateur and professional interest. I have subscribed to your paper for many years and especially clip out this series of articles. To be sure, if society as a whole is to be concerned with problems of protecting nature and the environment, then publishers need to be a little more resourceful and must not be afraid of trying new ways to propagandize such pressing problems. So then, it is necessary to be a little concerned about school children in particular.

[KOMSCMOLSKAYA PRAVDA] And what about the students?

[Academician Yanshin] And about students also. Ecological problems must be included in the programs of higher educational institutions, including technical institutes. In the final analysis, I believe it is important to include ecology in university programs and in the programs of medical schools. However, even future engineers should clearly understand that it is important when planning technical installations to also consider their possible ecological consequences. The USSR Ministry of Higher and Secondary Specialized Education shares our view on this score. However, there are still no texts. The USSR Ministry of Higher and Secondary Specialized Education has turned to the Academy of Sciences with the request that scholars help in creating them. This is one of the most important problems of academic workers during the next few years. If we want ecology education really to be introduced.

[KOMSOMOLSKAYA PRAVDA] Aleksandr Leonidovich, our entire conversation is a confirmation of the fact that this problem requires a reconciliation between the economy and ecology. What are the possible ways that this can be achieved?

[Academician Yanshin] I agree with the proposals set forth in the "Today and Tomorrow" articles (See KOMSOMOLSKAYA PRAVDA of 22 January and 14 February -- Yu. Danilin)

[KOMSOMOLSKAYA PRAVDA] And what is happening with the science of ecology itself? What is on the horizon?

[Academician Yanshin] The time has come to speak and think about the ecology of man. The word "ecology" itself, starting in the last century, has been understood to concern only the mutual relationships of plants and animals with their environment. But the increase in pollution of this same environment has begun to progress at such a rate in recent times that it also has become necessary to concern ourselves with the ecology of man. The first statements in this regard were made about eight or ten years ago. "Studies in the Theory and Practice of the Ecology of Man" ("Ocherki po teorii i praktike ekologii cheloveka"), written by academician of the Academy of Medical Sciences V.P. Kaznacheyev under my editorial guidance and with my preface, came out only in 1981. This problem has many aspects... During the last decades, new large regions have been intensively assimilated in localities where human economic activity had not been developed earlier. The polar regions, the permafrost areas, the high mountains, the deserts -- all present special conditions of existence. As a result, there are new problems. First, there is the selection of people. The same academician Kaznacheyev has long divided people into two large classes according to how they are able to adapt to extreme conditions -- into the sprinters and the long-distance runners. The sprinters are capable of producing a large amount of work for a short time in such conditions. But they don't hold out for long in these conditions. And the long-distance runners, though they may not be highly productive at once, are able to adapt more easily. Such people can be settled here.

Migration of the population results in definite ecological problems. Physicians on Kamchatka have gathered interesting data. Our population in the far eastern regions is growing. And it has become clear that the stability of people under the new conditions of these latitudes is very important here. People from Volgograd Oblast adapt rather well to the conditions of Kamchatka. They feel at home and are rarely sick. But for people who come from Central Asia or from Azerbaijan the reverse is true. I could list many more new aspects of the problem. But I think I have said enough to understand how important questions of the ecology of man now are.

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SOCIAL ISSUES

ARMENIANS CHASTISED FOR 'PASSIVITY' TOWARD SPECULATION

[Editorial Report] Yerevan KOMMUNIST in Russian on 3 June 1986 carries on page 4 a 1,200-word article by V. Sarkisyan titled "Speculators and Clients." The author begins by recounting the sentencing of several people for the crime of speculation. He notes that speculation is a special kind of crime: "Here there is a criminal, but there is no victim in the generally-accepted sense of the word--indeed, the client himself, as a rule, searches out the speculator, and he himself is prepared to pay a round sum of money." The victim, states Sarkisyan, is society, the morale of the community. The author observes that "from time to time" one must pay two or three times the official price in order to come by an otherwise unobtainable item. "However, an honorable person takes part in such deals only when there is no other way around it." Local industry, he points out, cannot compete at the moment with overseas firms for quality consumer goods. But, while this may explain the phenomenon of speculation, Sarkisyan does not believe it justifies the crime. "An honorable, orderly person must know that there are no such needs as will vindicate indulgence in speculation."

Sarkisyan also inveighs against people who live off of non-labor incomes; such people proclaim as their main life's work the acquisition of things--"they fuel the race for luxury items." He laments the "cult of things" because it "blinds immature minds, disorients, and pushes one into moral compromises." These speculative activities call forth extremely negative reactions from people, Sarkisyan states; nevertheless, these same people allow such actions to go on in plain sight, and in fact, they consider it to be "in the normal order of things." "Which is it?" he questions. "A manifestation of civil passivity or simple faintheartedness?" Both, he decides. The militia are at work, according to Sarkisyan, but they cannot fight the battle singlehandedly. "The purity of our morals, ideology, and spiritual life are dependent on us, on our principled behavior towards all manner of negative things." It is a question of life, of the moral health of society, and society must take up the struggle with this crime, concludes Sarkisyan.

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SOCIAL ISSUES

AZERBAIJAN PROCURACY BATTLES APARTMENT SPECULATION

[Editorial Report] Baku BAKINSKIY RABOCHII in Russian on 5 June 1986 carries on page 4 a 700-word AzerINFORM article giving details of the prosecutor's inquiry into apartment speculation in Azerbaijan. Various illegal operations have cost the republic more than R83,000 and have caused discrepancies and problems in the housing sector. Several types of housing violations are described; the procuracy organs are said to be continuing their investigations of these matters.

The first scheme involves people who receive apartments through their local soviets', industries', organizations', and departments' housing offices, but who then rent the places at a higher price to other city residents. Such scams were discovered in Baku, Kirovabad, Sumgait, Mingechaur and several rayons. A second problem has emerged wherein local officials occupy newly-vacant apartments themselves (or let the flats to friends and relatives), instead of turning the property over to be released through normal procedures. "The principle of social justice is not always observed in the distribution of housing..."

The housing authorities are also cited for breaking passport and registration laws. "In this fashion, 286 families, totalling 858 people, who had received new apartments in Shaumyanovskiy rayon, a rayon of intensive housing construction, were living in [the apartments] without permits." Local ispolkoms are faulted for their failure to "control the departure of people (who have received their orders) from the former place of residence" and for not handing over the former residences in accordance with the law. It was noted that the prosecutor's office has brought suit against the responsible officials in the housing organs, enterprises, and organizations for damages to the state.

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REGIONAL ISSUES

WORK OF LiSSR ENVIRONMENTAL SOCIETY REVIEWED

Vilnius SOVETSKAYA LITVA in Russian 12 Apr 86 pp 1, 3

[Unsigned news agency report: "Problems of Protecting Nature Discussed"]

[Text] Vilnius, 11 April (ELTA). The 4th Congress of the Lithuanian Society for the Protection of Nature convened here today. Delegates of this mass public organization gathered for the congress from all the cities and rayons of the republic.

The director of the Agriculture and Food Industry Department of the LiSSR Communist Party Central Committee, V. Simniskis, greeted the delegates on behalf of the Central Committee of the Lithuanian Communist Party.

The chairman of the LiSSR republic-level council of the society, V. Lukashevichyus, delivered a report on the activities of the Society for the Protection of Nature and on the basic directions of its work during the 12th Five-Year Plan. The report of the central auditing commission was presented by the chairman of that commission, I. Cheychis.

Delegates who delivered reports and who spoke during the debates examined all aspects of the society's work during the reporting period. Views were also exchanged on how to work more effectively for sound ecological practices, on how to better ensure the protection of nature and how to make a substantial contribution to realizing the goals set by the 27th CPSU Congress.

It was noted during the congress that the society, which unites almost half a million members, has done a good deal for preservation and rational utilization of natural resources and for ensuring the cleanliness of large and small rivers, lakes and other bodies of water as well as forests and parks. More than 3,500 enterprises, farms and organizations in the LiSSR are collective members of the society. More than 40,000 people are increasing their knowledge of ecology at the 36 peoples universities which are now operating within the republic. Peoples universities, schools and labor collectives are arranging lectures and thematic presentations on the subject of protecting nature as well as exhibitions, competitive shows and seminars. The society is organizing competitions connected with the protection of nature, tours of collective gardens and programs of voluntary Saturday work by society members in the National Park. It is also helping to improve

recreational areas and suburban forests. Members of the Panevezh, Alitussk, Varensk and other city and rayon primary organizations of the society, along with industrial enterprises, collective farms and other organizations are actively improving land areas which belong to production units. The problem of creating green spaces in towns and cities also continues to be particularly pressing for the future. Although no fewer gardens and trees are being planted, insufficient concern and basic care are being devoted to them on the part of the public in many places.

Accelerated development of industry and industrialization of agriculture are constantly placing heavy demands on nature protection and are making it necessary to find rational solutions to problems connected with the effects of man's economic activity on his environment. In this realm, the Society for the Protection of Nature has many unused reserves and many prospects for wide-ranging activity.

There can be no justification for cases when, under the pretext of narrow departmental interests or doubtful short-term benefits, plans are being prepared for land development and for reordering the environment which, if carried out, will mean destroying the balance of nature and impoverishing the landscape. Planners, those charged with implementing these plans and the users of the land must bear responsibility for shortcomings in this work. And even the land-users themselves sometimes do not place much stock in areas which are difficult to reclaim and improve. Neglected areas of land can be found, in particular, next to production centers and equipment yards in Anikshchayiskiy, Vilkavishkiskiy, Maletskiy, Klaypedskiy and other rayons. Worked-out peat bogs are being recultivated too slowly and gravel pits are not being put into order.

Broad concern must also be shown for old parks. Problems of clean water and air are becoming more and more pressing as the national economy continues to develop.

Secretary of the Lituanian Communist Party Central Committee, V. Astrauskas addressed the congress.

Participating in the work of the congress of the Society for the Protection of Nature were the first deputy chairman of the LiSSR Council of Ministers and chairman of the LiSSR Commission for Questions of the Arro-Industrial Complex, Yu. Bernatavichyus, the president of the LiSSR Academy of Sciences, Yu. Pozhela, other responsible party and government workers, and also nature protection workers and representatives of ministries and departments as well as scholars.

At an organizational plenum of the republic-level council of the LiSSR Society for the Protection of Nature, Vitautas Lukashevichyus was elected its chairman and Youzas Stasinus and Vitautas Kontrimavichyus were elected deputies.

Ionas Cheychis was elected chairman of the society's central auditing commission.

REGIONAL ISSUES

GEOGRAPHIC HEALTH MINISTRY: NEW WORK FORCE, BETTER HEALTH CARE

[Editorial Report] Tbilisi ZARYA VOSTOKA in Russian on 26 April 1986 carries on page 1-2 a 1,700-word GruzinFORM article outlining the issues discussed in an expanded session of the Georgian Ministry of Health's Collegium. Georgian Minister of Health G. Lezhav, Deputy Minister of Health for the USSR Yu. Isakov, and Georgian Communist Party First Secretary D. I. Patiashvili addressed the session; officials from the republic's health organizations and research institutions took part in the debates that followed the keynote speech given by Lezhav. The republic's goals for improved health care were highlighted: improved obstetric care, construction of more hospitals, polyclinics and sanatoriums, the acquisition of better equipment, and better supplies of medicines for the population. It was noted that, while the republic had improved the material-technical base of local medical institutions, there were still many problems within the health care system. The rural population in particular was singled out as not receiving high-quality medical attention. The Collegium was asked to direct its attention to the growing number of residents who, at great personal expense, seek health care in Moscow clinics or in other large cities in the USSR; the Health Ministry was tasked to uncover the reasons for this.

The session also focused on problems with medical education and the placement system. The article states that there are around 30,000 doctors working in all specialities in Georgia; despite this figure, there are many rayons where the staffing complement is only 30 to 60 percent of the intended level. Many young people leave their assignments because of the poor or non-existent living facilities and cultural amenities. In addition, a change in the actual medical student has been observed: medical schools are now considered "prestige" institutions and young people enter them simply because it has become "fashionable" to study there. The article writes of a call for more stringent entrance exams to weed out such types. The medical profession was, however, simultaneously tasked to rejuvenate itself: the average age of scientists and doctors in the republic is now 59.

A third problem brought forth during the meeting was the increasing incidence of narcotics abuse by doctors and medical staffs. Speakers found it particularly intolerable to note the "indifference...to narcotics abuse on the part of those who are called to fight for man's health." The participants were "disturbed" that some medical personnel were in fact, "hiding narcotics and medicines intended for cancer patients, and then reselling them to drug dealers."

The Collegium was said to have discussed several other "important problems in the further improvement of medical aide to the population, in improving the working and every-day conditions of medical personnel, and in the necessity of further developing basic and applied medical research."

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REGIONAL ISSUES

ArSSR: LOCAL POLLUTION LEVELS REMAIN HIGH

[Editorial Report] Yerevan KOMMUNIST in Russian on 7 June 1986 carries on page 1 a 700-word Armenpress report on a meeting of the Armenian SSR Supreme Soviet's Commission on Environmental Protection and the Efficient Use of Natural Resources, chaired by A. Arzumanyan. The commission found that the pollution levels in the Pambak-Debed River and the air around the cities of Alaverdi and Kirovakan continue to be high. Insufficient efforts have been made to fulfill the plan for the construction of environmental protection facilities, especially biopurification installations in Kirovakan and Spitak. Local treatment centers at many industrial enterprises operate inefficiently due to an absence of qualified specialists with the necessary technical training. The commission issued recommendations aimed at eliminating these shortcomings and continuing the clean-up of the environs of these cities.

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REGIONAL ISSUES

NEW RUSSIAN-UZBEK DICTIONARY REVIEWED, FAULTED

Tashkent PRAVDA VOSTOKA in Russian 14 Jan 86 p 4

[Article by U. Pulatov, Sector Chief at SANIIRI] [V.D. Zhurin Central Asian Scientific Research Institute of Irrigation]: "A New Dictionary: Pluses and Minuses - The Opinion of a Reader"]

[Text] A new Russian-Uzbek dictionary has come out. The Institute of Language and Literature imeni Pushkin of the Academy of Sciences of the Uzbek SSR and the Chief Editors of the Uzbek Soviet Encyclopedia have compiled a two-volume and five-volume Russian-Uzbek dictionaries published in the 1950s.

The new dictionary differs from the others in composition and structure, and takes into consideration the improvement in Uzbek readers' knowledge of Russian. It encompasses a general-use lexicon and phraseology of the modern Russian language from Pushkin up to our day. Along with translations, the dictionary gives definitions of separate words and phrases.

Although it is of undeniable merit, the dictionary also has some flaws. Several mistakes in the one-volume Russian-Uzbek dictionary (Moscow, 1954) are repeated by the compilers of the two-volume set. The authors of the dictionary state that they significantly reduced the number of definitions of narrowly specialized terminology, including such words as "ambulatoriya, antenna, apparat, apparatura, asbest, aspirant, atelye," etc. [dispensary, antenna, apparatus, equipment, asbestos, graduate student, studio] which have become familiar to every Uzbek reader. However, the first few pages of the dictionary reveal the opposite.

Perhaps the compilers will be able to explain why it was necessary to enlarge the dictionary with such words as "ataman, atamanit, atamanskiy, atamanstvo, atamansha" [atman (noun), ataman (verb), ataman (adjective), atamanism, female ataman]. These words are presented in all possible meanings, which are not even included in S.I. Ozhegov's "Dictionary of the Russian Language." The dictionary is further cluttered with such words as "grabezh, grabitel, grabitelnitsa, grabitelskiy, grabitelstvo, grabit" [robbery, robber, female robber, robbery (adjective), robbery (noun), to rob].

The compilers did not devote enough attention to word selection, which becomes especially obvious when one is unable to find a really necessary word.

The authors failed to take into consideration the fact that most words entering the Russian language, particularly technical words, for example "automation, botany, detector, shaft, commissar," are the same in Uzbek. For students of Russian, it is a definition which is required, not a translation.

A number of technical terms are unsatisfactorily and at times incorrectly defined in Uzbek; in a number of instances even the translation is incorrect. "Avtofurgon," a specialized closed body for a truck, station wagon, trailer or semi-trailer for freight transport, is defined for the Uzbek reader as "a vehicle covered with an awning."

Sometimes a term is defined correctly, but its explanation is something to wonder at. "Akselbant," an article of dress in the parade uniform of the Soviet Armed Forces worn by an honor guard or by participants in military parades, is described by the compilers as an article of dress of "military personnel in certain foreign countries and in tsarist Russia."

There are many such inaccuracies, although our observations were limited only to the first part of the dictionary. This bespeaks the fact that those who compiled the dictionary did not approach the definition or the choice of certain words--primarily technical ones--in a serious manner. This has, to a certain degree reduced the value of this large and generally useful work.

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